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SEA AND AIR



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Post-War Program

THE NAVAL ACADEMY AS IT BEGINS ITS SECOND CENTENNIAL

By VICE ADM. AUBREY W. FITCH, USN
Superintendent, U. S. Naval Academy

"IN accepting an appointment in the Navy, you bind yourselves to the service of your country, subject at all times and at any moment to be called upon for any duty she may require of you."

These words, written by a naval officer over a century ago and addressed to the Midshipmen of the United States Navy, are as true today as the day they were written. This same staunch idealism has been stressed by the Naval Academy through the hundred years of its history. Its midshipmen have been constantly reminded that their careers are dedicated to the good of the Navy and to the unselfish service of their country.

From the day they take their oath in Memorial Hall, before Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's battle flag with its historic message, "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP," their minds and bodies must be directed to the good of the service which they have voluntarily entered. Their future friends and associates will be Navy men, the men whom they will command will be Navy men, and the men whose orders they will obey will be Navy men. For these reasons the Naval Academy occupies a place unique in American life. No other educational institution in the country, with the exception of West Point, demands more selfless devotion from its graduates.

Its graduates have served their country well in peace and in war. Since the Academy was founded in 1845 the Navy has fought in five major wars. Naval Academy graduates, ninety in all, served in the War with Mexico; about three hundred fifty served in the Civil War; over nine hundred in our brief War with Spain; over thirty-six hundred in the first World War; and about eleven thousand three hundred fifty in this last war. These men were the nucleus and the well-spring for our war time Navy, which included over 265,000 capable Reserve officers. In time of peace its officers have striven to keep our Navy and our naval air arm abreast or a little ahead of technical developments of the navy of any potential enemy. Many of its graduates have gone into civilian life, winning distinction in science, in industry, in education, in literature and in public life. Curtis D. Wilbur served in the cabinet of President Coolidge as Secretary of the Navy, John W. Weeks in the Cabinet of both President Harding and President Coolidge as Secretary of War; Winston Churchill, the author, achieved distinction as a novelist; Robert L. Flowers became President of Duke University; A. A. Michelson became a world-famous physicist; Admiral William D. Leahy served as our Ambassador to the French Government; Admiral William H. Standley became wartime Ambassador to Soviet Russia; and Admiral Thomas C. Hart, a former Superintendent of the Naval Academy, is now serving in the United

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Aerial view of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., which next week will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its founding. Inset—Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, USN, Superintendent.

Reorganization of Navy Directed By President

Extending the powers of the Chief of Naval Operations to cover command of the fleet afloat and at the same time designating him as principal naval adviser to the President, the White House this week issued an executive order which lays the groundwork for a sweeping reorganization of the Naval establishment.

Although regarded as a transition measure, the new executive order will enable the Navy to incorporate in its organization some of the improvements which were indicated by its wartime experience. The changes set forth were made in an executive order so that they may be tested for a period of time after which the President will make legislative recommendations to Congress, formally reorganizing the Navy on a permanent basis.

The executive order directs that the Navy Department be reorganized into three grand divisions. These are: Military matters, general and administrative matters, and business and related industrial matters. The order clearly requires that the structure of the Navy organization shall reflect this fundamental division of functions and directs the Secretary of Navy to assign duties among the various agencies of the Navy accordingly.

Under the new Order the Chief of Naval Operations will act as the principal naval adviser to the President. In addition he will have jurisdiction of Naval forces afloat. This jurisdiction will include command of the operating forces comprising the several fleets, seagoing forces, sea

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Services Agree to Back Strong Competitive Civil Air Industries

Secretaries Patterson and Forrester have approved a new policy in regard to post-war civil aviation in which they agree to encourage "the development of private competitive enterprise, on a sound economic basis, in the United States domestic and international air carrier operations, subject to reasonable Federal regulations."

Laying down the premise that "Air power is an essential element of National Security," the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments jointly agreed that a primary essential to that air power in time of emergency is the "existence of a strong aviation manufacturing industry in time of peace, progressive in engineering and research, and stimulated by competition."

The full text of the Joint Army and Navy Policy follows:

1. National security requires a national policy in regard to civil aviation in accord with military requirements.
2. Air power is an essential element of national security.
3. A primary essential to air power in time of emergency is the existence of a strong aviation manufacturing industry in time of peace, progressive in engineering and research, and stimulated by competition.
4. A strong and progressive civil air transport system, together with its personnel, aircraft, air bases, and airway facilities, readily adaptable to military requirements, is essential to the exercise of air power.
5. Competitive air carrier operations stimulate the technical advancement of aircraft, engines, accessory equipment, and aviation facilities.
6. Since national security is best served by the maximum contribution from civil aviation to air power, the military services advocate:

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Army Officer Training Program to Continue

The War Department has approved a decision to continue to operate, and enroll new candidates for, officer candidate schools, it was disclosed this week.

It is emphasized, however, that only personnel who are willing to remain in the service for at least 1 year after graduation be accepted for attendance.

The following procedures will become effective immediately.

a. Before an applicant is selected for attendance at any officer candidate school he will be required to sign the following statement under "Remarks—Administrative"—in his service record (pending changes to TM 12-230): "I hereby waive any discharge privilege that may accrue to me under Readjustment Regulations and elect to serve in the Army of the United States for a period of 1 year after graduation from officer candidate school or after relief from officer candidate school for any reason, except physical disqualification, or for other reasons clearly beyond my control, prior to successful completion of the course."

b. WD letter (AGOB-T(19 June '45)), 26 June 1945, subject RR 1-1 With Reference to Officer Candidates, as amended by letter 19 July, same subject, is rescinded. Candidates now enrolled in officer candidate schools will not be required to sign the statement as quoted in a above. Candidates now enrolled in school, regardless of whether or not they have signed waiver as required by letter referred to above, may request discharge if they are eligible, or they may elect to complete the course and, upon graduation, request separation if eligible under RR 1-5, or request to remain in the service.

c. Selected applicants who arrive at schools and who have not signed the statement as outlined in a above will be required to do so. Applicants who do not desire to sign the statement will be reassigned in accordance with current instructions.

2. After graduation of the currently enrolled classes, the following entry will be made on WD AGO Form 66-1, under "Remarks," of graduates appointed to commissioned grade: "Not eligible for separation under Readjustment Regulations before (1 year from graduation)." Pending changes to TM 12-230, the following entry will be made under "Remarks—Administrative" in the service records of candidates who are relieved from officer candidate school, for reasons other than physical disqualification, prior to graduation: "Not eligible for separation under Readjustment Regulations before (1 year from date of relief)." Statement made in accordance with paragraph 1a may be voided in the cases of candidates who are relieved from schools because of physical disqualification or for other reasons clearly beyond the control of the candidate.

3. Pending the printing of changes in AR 625-5, 12 Sept. 1944, paragraph 14 of those regulations is changed as follows:

14. Disposition of nongraduates. Natives of Puerto Rico and Hawaii who were transferred to a school from those departments will be returned to the department of origin upon relief as nongraduates from an officer candidate school. All other nongraduating candidates will be disposed of in accordance with instructions issued by the Commanding Generals, Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces, and Army Service Forces, for schools under their respective jurisdiction.

4. Paragraphs 1 and 2, section IX, WD Circular 367, 1944 are rescinded. Applications may be accepted for the following officer candidate schools:

- a. Army Air Forces.
- b. Armored.
- c. Chemical Warfare Service.

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General Patton

St. Louis *Star-Times*—"The very fact that Patton has such a fine record as a soldier and that hundreds of thousands of men have seen fit to accept his word as law makes his position all the more embarrassing."

Boston *Traveler*—"As much as we admire General Patton's military virtues, it must be said that his oratorical gifts have a mischief-making aspect."

Des Moines *Tribune*—"What amazes us is that Patton was ever given that kind of a job anyway."

Dallas *News*—"Before we roast him over the coals we must remember that he did not ask for the job. He wanted to go to the Pacific with his tank corps."

Peoria *Morning Star*—"General Patton played a significant part in achieving victory in Europe. But it is clear from his statements that he doesn't get the complete grasp of the present situation."

Albany *Knickerbocker News*—"He is our 'fightingest' general in Europe, a little intractable and maybe he shouldn't have an administrative job for the reason that he's such a lop-sided man of action."

Hartford *Courant*—"His blood-and-thunder tactics may well have helped to shorten the war and thus saved American lives. But it is no indictment of him to ask whether or not the same type of personality that is useful in fighting a battle is best qualified to administer occupied territory."

Louisville *Courier Journal*—"The Patton situation reveals, in spite of the over-all command of the wise and intelligent General Eisenhower, the existence of a dangerous vacuum in our policy, ready and waiting for the distorted personal notions of Patton, and his type."

St. Louis *Post Dispatch*—"General Patton only goes to show again that some of the very qualities which make a great soldier may also make an abomination in political administration."

New York *World Telegram*—"General Patton is unwittingly responsible for a much needed reform of American occupation practices in Germany."

Academy's Proud Record

By VICE ADM. WILSON BROWN, USN.
Retired

Supt. U. S. Naval Academy, 1938, '39-'40

EACH year for the past hundred years the nation has poured some of its youth through the Naval Academy to the sea. Starting with a mere trickle—a handful of students—the flow has steadily increased in volume as national policies and national responsibilities have required until a high-water-mark has been reached during the years just past. Even in 1940 a distinguished foreign visitor at Annapolis, in taking the dress parade review with me, exclaimed, "What a tremendous Navy you must have to be able to absorb so many young officers each year. What a pity all other nations cannot comprehend its significance."

Notwithstanding the gallant, heroic and major part played by the United States Naval Reserves in the war just ended, every one agrees, of course, that the Naval Academy must continue to furnish a nucleus of the youth who are willing and anxious to make the naval service a lifetime career; who will plan for future naval requirements; continue to foresee naval needs in the field of research; maintain in a state of readiness during peace a navy capable of timely expansion for war, and when war comes join effectively with all their brothers-in-arms in fighting an aggressive war.

The merits of the Academy course must be measured by the accomplishments of its graduates. How proud the founders would be of that record of accomplishment during the past century. How fortunate it is that we may celebrate our hundredth birthday at the very time when hundreds of graduates are homeward bound, bearing laurels of victories such as the world has never known. The Academy will await the return of her warriors with pride and a good understanding of all that they have done.

To the alumni who are able to revisit the Academy there is always the heart-warming sense of returning to old friends and familiar scenes, and finding pretty much what we hoped and expected to find. No matter how large the classes grow, no matter what changes occur in buildings and even in the Academy grounds, there is still a sense of unchanging fundamentals that we sometimes miss so badly in returning to other boyhood scenes. The countryside, the city of Annapolis, the Bay, the River, the Academy wall and trees, old friends and classmates, bring back early recollections—some unpleasant, but most's pleasant and incidents we like to recall.

We hope that Alumni House will add much to the enjoyment of returning visitors. It is an historic spot where we may gather and feel that it is our own. May comradeship, respect for courage and fairplay, loyalty, honour, love of the sea, love of Country, ever be the ties that bind.

Dinner Honors Adm. Nimitz

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, this week urged the people of the United States to rely strongly in the years to come, on the influence and advice of the men who have fought and won this present war.

Speaking before the District of Columbia Citizens Committee, which held a dinner in his honor, Admiral Nimitz said that a professional soldier or sailor becomes a national luxury only when the

forces under his command become so weakened that he is forced to fight a war. This does not necessarily mean, he said, that we should keep a huge army and navy.

"I think we are all agreed that we should make the greatest reduction possible in keeping with certain continuing national security," he said. "We should never forget, however, that adequate preparation—and that permanent attitude of willingness to defend our freedom—will always stand as our greatest contribution to a continuing world peace."

Admiral Nimitz said that the Navy was now preparing in the Pacific, at utmost speed, the largest invasion of this war.

"We hope it will be the last great invasion of all time, and we know that it will be the most successful and the least costly invasion in our history," he said. "That invasion is the proud and victorious return of our men to their own homes in the United States of America. And that is one military operation in which the invaders will be welcomed with open arms."

Reorganization of Army

With the return to Washington this week of Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch and members of his board, an early report most probably will be made on their study of the changes to be made in the National Defense Act to provide for the post-war Army.

Special consideration has been given legislation necessary in the event a single department of defense is created.

Members of the Board, beside General Patch, are: Maj. Gen. Charles T. Harris, Jr., commanding general, Aberdeen Proving Ground; Maj. Gen. Howard A. Craig, Operations Division, War Department General Staff; Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer; Brig. Gen. Gordon E. Textor, Special Planning Staff, and Col. Charles P. Light, Jr., Operations Division.

Among projects understood to be under study by the board is one to abolish the commissioning of officers specifically in the Arms and Services and, instead, to commission them only in the "United States Army" so that their services may be utilized in any branch except for such specialized services as Medical, Chaplain, etc.

Setting up of the Armored Force, Transportation Corps and other war born agencies on a permanent basis also is being considered.

Other likely developments include the broadening of such service schools as the Command and General Staff School and the branch schools. There is considerable likelihood of making the Army-Navy Staff College a permanent institution, and some talk of dropping the Army War College. If the latter step should be taken it is probable that the Command and General Staff School would take on even greater importance than now and that the joint Staff College would become the highest of the Service educational institutions.

It is understood that President Truman, while personally convinced of the ultimate necessity of a Department of National Defense, has taken the position that the War and Navy Departments should be given a chance to effect reorganizations based on the lessons of the war and that after such changes as they themselves make are effected a further study can be made to determine what additional steps are necessary to assure close integration of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces.



BRIG. GEN. THOMAS H. GREEN

Awarded DSM

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Green, Deputy Judge Advocate General, who has been nominated by President Truman to be The Judge Advocate General of the Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal 1 Oct. for outstanding services rendered in the administration of military government in Hawaii following the outbreak of the War.

Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer, The Judge Advocate General, who retires 30 Nov. 1945, made the presentation in his offices in the Munitions Building in the presence of Mrs. Green and the chiefs of the divisions and branches of the Judge Advocate General's Department. General Green is a native of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

General Cramer also conferred the Bronze Star Medal upon Lt. Col. John H. Awtry, of the Claims Division of the Judge Advocate General's Division, for his services with the 12th Army Group of General Omar Bradley.

The citation accompanying the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to General Green follows:

Thomas H. Green, Brigadier General, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility. As Executive to the Military Governor of the Territory of Hawaii from December, 1941, to March, 1943, Brigadier General Green was largely responsible for the promulgation and issuance of general orders and other measures to effect the transition from civil government to military government on 7 Dec. 1941. In most cases these orders and measures were without precedent and required the broadest legal knowledge in order to make them properly effective. Brigadier General Green has been largely responsible for the operation of the military government under conditions unprecedented in the history of this country.

Army-Navy Staff College

The Army-Navy Staff College will continue with its war time schedule until 8 Dec. when its twelfth class will be graduated.

Following that the College will be reorganized on a permanent peace time basis. Lt. Gen. Henry L. DeWitt, USA, is commandant of the college, and Rear Adm. Edward J. Foy, USN, is deputy commandant.

BUY MORE VICTORY BONDS!

Adm. Nimitz Urges Strong Navy

If the United States is ever attacked in the future, the attack will have to be launched at us across one or more of the great oceans of the world, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas declared this week.

Speaking before a vast audience on the grounds of the Washington Monument in the nation's capital, Admiral Nimitz warned that new developments in connection with both the offensive and defensive features of the atomic bomb must be kept in the category of strictest secrecy.

The Fleet Admiral said that seapower is no longer confined to ships and men. It includes, he said, ships and planes and men and bases. It includes mighty amphibious armadas and powerful carrier striking forces. It includes guaranteed lines of communication and supply to any point upon the globe.

"But perhaps most important of all," the Fleet Admiral said, "modern American seapower today includes the ability to devise and use new weapons, and to counteract any new weapon which might be launched against us by any potential enemy. I feel you will agree that your Navy in this war has given proof of its ability—when backed up by our nation—to perform in all these fields."

Admiral Nimitz declared that no one can now say with certainty what a future war might be like. He predicted, however, that the science of naval warfare will change, adding that "it always has."

The United States as a nation, he said, is facing a future which challenges not only its ingenuity in improving its own way of life, but also its will to survive.

"I believe that we will answer those challenges that our entire nation will rise to meet them now and in the future," he said. "I believe—I am firmly convinced that only as long as we maintain our strength, only that long shall we continue to remain free."

Adm. Halsey Retirement

Following one of the most brilliant fighting records of World War II, Admiral William F. Halsey last week announced from Pearl Harbor, that he has applied for retirement from the Navy.

Admiral Halsey, who will be sixty-three years old on 30 Oct., told reporters that he was an old man and that he was tired. "I've applied for retirement," Admiral Halsey said, "but they haven't told me yet what they plan to do about it."

Admiral Halsey said that his only plan for the immediate future was to lead his fleet back to the West Coast for Navy Day on 27 October. He said he was glad of the way the war turned out because he did not think ten million dead Japs were worth one dead American.

Commenting on General Douglas MacArthur, Admiral Halsey declared: "I think you'll discover MacArthur's policy is one of increasing restrictions. I wandered over Japan for three weeks, and saw nothing to lead me to believe the Japs are being treated kindly. They are not being mistreated, either."

Later in the week, at the Navy Department, it was revealed that Admiral Halsey's request for retirement had not been received.

Quits ODT

The resignation of Maj. Joseph E. Keller, USA-Ret., advisor on State barriers for the Office of Defense Transportation, was announced this week by the ODT.

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Greetings to Academy

By REAR ADM. J. R. BEARDALL, USN

Commandant, 15th Naval District, and Panama Sea Frontier; Supt. U. S. Naval Academy from 31 Jan. 1942 to 15 Sept. 1945

FROM the Panama Sea Frontier I send greetings to the shores of the Severn and to all the good friends who will be gathered there on 10th October to mark this hundredth birthday of the Academy.

It is a source of genuine regret to me that I cannot be present at the festivities, for the years that I spent as superintendent are among the happiest and most inspiring of all my tours of duty. I should like, however, to take this opportunity to send my warmest good wishes to Admiral Fitch, the staff of instructors, the brigade of midshipmen, and the loyal band of alumni who will celebrate the beginning of a second century of useful service.

One hundred years have seen our Navy grow from infancy to giant's stature, from a small fleet of wooden ships to the most formidable armada the world has ever known. Such growth has placed a tremendous responsibility upon the academy, for it goes without saying that the ships we build are good only to the extent that the officers who man them are capable. The Academy has met this challenge unflinchingly, expanding as the needs of the fleet have expanded. It is a far cry from the cluster of buildings at Fort Severn to the imposing Yard of today, or from the class of some fifty students with which Commander Buchanan opened his school to the more than 1,200 plebes who entered recently.

These last war years, during several of which I had the privilege of serving as superintendent, taxed the facilities and ingenuity of the Academy to the utmost. Numerous innovations became necessary. The customary four-year course was reduced to three in order to speed young ensigns to the ships where they were so sorely needed. The staff of instructors was increased to serve the infinitely larger classes of midshipmen. The curriculum was altered and new equipment was added in order that students might be educated and trained in the latest naval developments. Athletic facilities were improved by the opening of two new playing fields. Nor should one forget that during this time hundreds of reserve midshipmen were welcomed into our midst.

In all these changes, however, the goal remained the same as it had been for one hundred years: to instill in each midshipman the mental, moral, and physical discipline which he would require in his naval career. Trained officers were commissioned in larger numbers than ever before, yet they were the products of careful schooling and not of the assembly-line technique.

No one can predict what may be asked of the Academy in the next hundred years, but whatever the problems, it is safe to say that they will be solved with the same enterprise, resourcefulness, and vision as in the past.

Opposes Gen. Marshall Medal

A House Joint Resolution, providing for the presentation of a gold medal to the Chief of Staff, General of the Army George C. Marshall, met with opposition when it was brought up on the floor 3 Oct. and was withdrawn from consideration by its sponsor.

Introduced by Representative May, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, which voted to report the bill favorably, the measure directed the President to cause a medal to be struck and presented to General Marshall, as a symbol of the thanks of Congress to both him and the members of the Army of the United States.

Objection was made by Representative Miller, of Nebraska, on the grounds that implications were made in the press and in an official report as to General Marshall's responsibility in the Pearl Harbor disaster.

"I am wondering if this is not premature," Representative Miller said, "until we have a thorough investigation of Pearl Harbor. The report (Army and Navy Pearl Harbor report) is not a rumor. It is a matter of official record."

BUY VICTORY BONDS!



The Chapel at the U. S. Naval Academy where memorial exercises will be held tomorrow, 7 October, in memory of Naval Academy graduates who died in the war.

Discrimination Against Reserves Charged at House Naval Hearing

Charges of widespread discrimination against Reserve Officers in favor of officers of the Regular Navy were voiced by members of the House Naval Affairs Committee this week in the course of hearings on the bill, H.R. 4102, providing for increasing the Navy and Marine Corps by the commissioning of non-Regular personnel.

Vice Adm. Louis E. Denfeld, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Personnel told the committee that he had not heard any complaints from Reserves that they are being discriminated against. However, in response to questions from members he replied that of the 265,487 Reserve officers and 25,500 Regulars, who compose the Service, promotions have been made as follows:

There are no reservists in the line above the grade of rear admiral; there are only 3 rear admirals, 9 commodores, 492 captains, 1629 commanders, and 6024 lieutenant commanders.

Of the Regular Navy there are 13 admirals, 39 vice admirals, 219 rear admirals, 133 commodores, 2777 captains, and 3,372 commanders.

To a question as to the comparative numbers of awards made to Regulars and Reservists, Admiral Denfeld gave the following figures:

Congressional Medal of Honor—Regulars, 34; Reserves, 10.

Navy Cross—Regulars, 1,012; Reserves, 1,091.

Legion of Merit—Regulars, 1,273; Reserves, 367.

Silver Star—Regulars, 1789; Reserves, 1877.

Flying Cross—Regulars, 1,063; Reserves, 4,945.

Navy and Marine Corps Medal—Regulars, 601 Reserves, 1,551. Bronze Star—Regulars, 3,314; Reserves, 4,150.

Air Medal—Regulars, 3,132; Reserves, 15,513.

Commendation ribbons—Regulars, 3,342; Reserves, 4,721.

Total—to Regulars—15,799; to Reserves—34,225. Grand total—50,024.

Asked by Representative Cole as to the make-up of the Navy officer strength, Admiral Denfeld stated that there are 265,487 Reserves and 25,500 Regulars. To the suggestion that the proportion of Reserves to Regulars revealed a disproportionate number of awards to them, Admiral Denfeld replied that the Regulars have more responsible positions.

To try to settle the question as to whether Reserves believe they are being discriminated against in promotion, duty assignment, and honor awards, Chairman Vinson requested Admiral Denfeld to have 100 officers questioned at each separation center each week during October, and that a report be made to his committee as to answers given to the question, "Why do you not want to stay in the Navy?"

Asked as to how many reserve officers have expressed a desire to transfer to the

Regular Navy, Admiral Denfeld stated that 2,200 had done so, and that it was his opinion that more have not expressed such a desire because they wish to know what legislation is to be passed for their benefit, and what rank and pay they would receive.

In regard to a possible dislike developing for service in the Regular Navy, Admiral Denfeld suggested that the Reserves might well be given six months after separation from the service in which to decide whether they desire to transfer to the Regular Navy. He added that the President agreed that such officers given commissions might be allowed to resign any time up to 1 July, 1947 if they find they do not like the Navy.

Claiming that the Reserves will want to know whether they will be given post-graduate work to fit them for duty and enable them to compete with graduates of the Naval Academy, Representative Bates asked what plan is in prospect in this line. Admiral Denfeld replied that they will be sent to postgraduate schools for those purposes.

Questioned as to when the last pay increase was given to Navy officers, Admiral Denfeld replied "In 1908." This statement led Chairman Vinson to assert that "It is up to Congress to see that pay is commensurate with what they could make in civil life." Representatives Bates and Izac added that "enlisted men should be given longevity pay."

It is expected that there will be further hearings on the proposed legislation, hearings on the proposal to acquire St. John's College property for the expansion of the Naval Academy having postponed further hearings on H.R. 4102.

Voluntary Enlistment Bill

Conferees from the Senate and House met this week to consider amendments made by the Senate to H. R. 3951, the bill to stimulate voluntary enlistments in the Army and Navy.

The conference report, agreed to by the Senate, provided for placing in the bill an optional enlistment period of 18 months in addition to the 3, 2, and 1 year enlistments, the one year enlistment being one year plus the enlistment furlough. The House conferees had agreed to this.

A conference agreement provides that no person serving under an enlistment contracted after 1 June 1945 may enlist for a period that will end before the enlistment in which he is serving. The Senate conferees had agreed to this.

The report provided that persons holding a grade or rating, either temporary or permanent, be enlisted or re-enlisted in a grade or rating at least as high as that held before enlistment or re-enlistment. In conference the application of this is limited to those who enlist before 1 Feb. 1946. All conferees agreed to this amendment to a Senate amendment.

The conferees agreed to a Senate amendment to amend the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act so as to provide for continuing eligibility for family allowances during the whole of an en-

listment period, but limited its application to enlistments contracted before 1 July 1946, instead of 1 July 1947.

A final amendment of the Senate authorized the Secretary of War, with the approval of the Philippine Government, to enlist 50,000 in the Philippine Scouts for service in the occupation of Japan. Amendments to this, agreed to by all conferees, provide that this force can be used also for service in the Philippines, in the occupation of lands formerly or now held by Japan, and elsewhere in the Far East.

Must Speed Up Releases

The Navy Department this week directed all responsible officers to insure that personnel eligible for release be ordered to separation centers as soon as practicable and not held on active duty for the sake of convenience.

The Department said that in a rapidly shrinking Navy it is obvious that release for Officers being released cannot and will not be furnished in the great majority of cases.

Support Civil Aviation

(Continued from First Page)

(a) Encouragement to the development of private competitive enterprise, on a sound economic basis, in United States domestic and international air carrier operations, subject to reasonable Federal regulation.

(b) Encouragement to the development of other commercial aviation enterprises and private civilian flying, subject to reasonable Federal regulation.

(c) Encouragement to education and training in all phases of aeronautics and the coordination of such education and training, to the extent practicable, with the methods and requirements of the military services.

(d) Coordination of air traffic control facilities and practices with organized rescue services on land and sea.

(e) The establishment by law of appropriate means to assure effective and continuing coordination of military and civil interests—

(1) In the establishment and regulation of aviation facilities and procedures, and

(2) In the regulation, control, and joint use of the navigable air space and air navigational facilities.

7. The air communication facilities and flight and navigational aids and services of the United States or its nationals comprising the systems established by the Government or by private enterprise to serve, aid, and control civil air navigation should be coordinated, regulated, and standardized by the United States for the domestic and for the international systems, subject to international agreements. To provide maximum economies and efficiencies, the principle of unified operation or supervision of the separate components of the systems, to the extent practicable, is advocated. Adaptability to the requirement of the immediate assumption of control, as necessary by the military services in times of national emergency, is essential.

8. Since maximum expansion and extension of United States air transportation contribute through augmented air power to the national security, the military services advocate a national policy regarding international civil aviation which would embrace:

(a) The establishment of an international civil aviation organization, with membership composed of representatives from the contracting nations, to develop minimum technical standards relating to international air navigation, including communications, safety, and other technical matters, but with no authority over commercial matters, other than to gather and disseminate information.

(b) Freedom of air transit—reasonably regulated and including the right of technical stop (landing by aircraft only for the purpose of refueling, servicing, or repairs) at designated airports.

(c) The right of commercial stop—at designated airports, appropriate controls to be agreed upon between the governments concerned. This right of commercial stop, so far as it applies to the United States airports, should not include the right of foreign carriers to engage in the domestic commerce of the United States and its possessions (cabotage).

(d) The designation of airports of entry—not limited in location to national frontiers.

(e) Exclusion of the enemy nations and their nationals from participation in any form of aviation, until the United Nations agree that they have become law-abiding members of the family of nations. Such air transport as they meanwhile require will be provided as agreed upon by the United Nations.

(f) Freedom of the air space over the high seas and beyond national territorial limits.

9. The military services favor continuing coordination of military with civil interests in the implementation and administration of such international agreements as accord with and further the above policy.

Latin American Training

A course for the training of senior staff officers who may be assigned to duty in Latin America has been initiated by the War Department, it was disclosed this week.

The Department states that only officers in the grade of temporary major or higher who are members of the Regular Army or whose future availability is assured will be accepted. Those selected will undergo a course of training in one or more civilian universities.

The training will include instruction in the history, geography, contemporary political, economic, and social institutions of appropriate areas and an analysis of current developments in international affairs with emphasis on plans for future cooperation among nations.

It is contemplated that officers successfully completing the course will be assigned to staff duties which will include serving with military missions to Latin American countries; with agencies designated to work with representatives of these countries, or with other agencies in which a special knowledge of Latin America is desirable.

Officers selected will be detailed on temporary duty at a civilian university for a maximum of 26 weeks of training. The first 14 weeks of training will be devoted to Latin American areas studies.

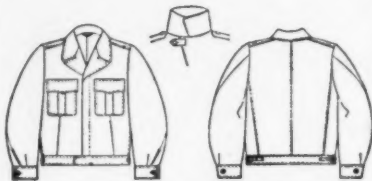
Per diem will be paid in accordance with the provisions of AR 35-4820. The universities will have available quarters for those in a bachelor status and will assist in finding other quarters for officers not desiring to live in university quarters.

Gen. Wainwright's Command

General Jonathan M. Wainwright has been designated as Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command, the War Department announced this week.

General Wainwright will assume his new duties upon completion of a period for recuperation and rest.

UNITED STATES ARMY



New summer field jacket, to be of any of the standard fabrics now used for officer's summer service coats, which has now been authorized for optional wear by Army officers in lieu of the summer coat.

Will Curb "Gold Bricking"

The War Department this week announced that it will in the future, take prompt disciplinary measures against proven "gold brick" cases, including those individuals with intentionally self-inflicted wounds.

The Department asserts that experience with armies of occupation after the last war clearly demonstrated that the rate of occurrence of psychiatric disorders was approximately 40 per cent higher 10 months after the armistice than it had been during the peak of the combat period.

The Department predicts that there is every reason to believe that the same difficulty may occur in the present widespread occupation forces, and for this reason it is imperative that every possible counter measure be taken to prevent the repetition of this experience.

Officer Reclassification

A new basic Army Regulation, AR 605-230, providing means for the disposition of officers who are inefficient or otherwise unsuitable in their present assignments, has been issued.

The new regulation incorporates and supersedes several changes and circulars issued during the past two years.

Changes In Army Regulations

The War Department has issued the following Regulations and Changes in Regulations:

AR 15-15. "Records Administration." Issued 20 Sept. Supersedes AR 345-10, 28 April 1944; including C1, 28 June 1944; Wd Circ. 177, 1944; Wd Circ. 416, 1944, and section IV, Wd Circ. 481, 1944.

AR 25-25. "Claims for Damage to or Loss or Destruction of Property or for Personal Injury or Death, Caused by Military Personnel or Civilian Employees, or Otherwise Incident to Noncombat Activities of the War Department or of the Army." Issued 29 May. Supersedes AR 25-25, 3 July 1943.

AR 35-2480. "Settlement of Accounts of Enlisted Personnel Upon Separation From Service." Changes 2 issued 21 Sept. Supersedes C1, 31 July 1945, and Section 1, Wd Circ. 267, 1945. Only change now in force.

AR 35-4820. "Travel Allowances of Commissioned Officers and of Others Entitled to the Same Traveling Allowances." Changes 1 issued 18 Sept. 1945. Effective for all orders issued on and after 10 Oct. 1945.

AR 35-6700. "Disposition of Property Records." Issued 19 Sept. Supersedes AR 35-6700, 6 Oct. 1944.

AR 55-120. "Transportation of Individuals." Changes 14 issued 17 Sept. Supersede par. 3, section III, Wd Circ. 240, 1945. Changes now in force: 10, 12, 13, 14.

AR 95-15. "Flying; General." Changes 3 issued 17 Sept. Supersede C2, 21 Aug. 1945. Only change now in force.

AR 605-230. "Reclassification." Issued 6 Sept. Supersedes AR 605-230, 9 June 1943, including C1, 5 Nov. 1943; C3, 7 Aug. 1944; C4, 2 Jan. 1945, and section 1, Wd Circ. 280, 1943.

AR 615-40. "Clothing and Equipage." Changes 2 issued 22 Sept.

AR 615-363. "Release from Active Duty." Release to and Discharge from Reserve Components. Changes 4 issued 19 Sept. Supersede C3, 11 May 1945, and section III, Wd Circ. 152, 1945. Only change now in force.

AR 850-5. "Marking of Clothing, Equipment, Vehicles, and Property." Changes 2 issued 24 Sept. Supersede C 1, 17 May 1945, and section 1, Wd Circ. 164, 1945. Only change now in force.

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Gen. Surles Heads New Unit

All the information services of the War Department have been consolidated under a single policy head, known as the Director of Information. The agencies included in this reorganization are the Bureau of Public Relations, the Legislative and Liaison Division of the War Department Special Staff, and the Information and Education Division, Headquarters, Army Service Forces.

Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, Director of the Bureau of Public Relations since August 1941, has been designated as Director of Information. Brig. Gen. Luther L. Hill, formerly Deputy Director of the Bureau of Public Relations, becomes Director of the Bureau. Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Persons, Chief, Legislative and Liaison Division, and Maj. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, Director, Information and Education Division, will retain their respective assignments. Each of the three organizations will continue to operate independently under the over-all policy direction of General Surles.

The three organizations serve different purposes in the Army's information program, but each contributes to the War Department's control of information to the public. The Bureau of Public Relations is the War Department's channel to all information media, releasing news of importance through press, radio and picture services.

The Legislative and Liaison Division furnishes information about the Army to members of Congress, particularly with respect to inquiries addressed to Congress by the public. It also supplies figures and other data of importance to Congress in considering legislative measures.

One of the principal functions of the Information and Education Division is to provide news for the troops. This Division sends daily digests of important news to posts, camps and stations in this country and to theaters where American soldiers are stationed overseas. It supervises all soldier publications. It operates the Armed Forces Radio Service which has established radio stations throughout the world to provide news and entertainment programs for the troops. Through the Armed Forces Institute it offers off-duty study courses, and the Division now supervises the educational programs established for soldiers on occupation duty overseas.

Honor Col. Klein

Army Hdqs. Midpac, Ft. Shafter, T. H. —Col. Julius Klein, veteran Chicago journalist and Hollywood executive, has received the Bronze Star medal for outstanding service in planning movement of Eighth Army units into Japan. Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's Eighth Army Headquarters in Tokyo has announced.

Following is the citation received by Colonel Klein from General Eichelberger:

"During the period 15 Aug. 1945 to 28 Aug. 1945, as commanding officer of the 523rd Quartermaster Group, rendered valuable service in a superior manner, in planning the movement of the Group and attached Eighth Army troops from Cebu, Philippine Islands, to the next objective, Japan.

"During this period, Colonel Klein also distinguished himself by outstanding performance of planning and advisory duties in logistical studies and in the preparation of movement plans at Eighth Army Headquarters.

"Colonel Klein's exceptional planning ability, foresight and professional knowledge contributed in large measure to the successful formulation and execution of these plans, and measurably aided the advancement of our military forces both before and after the surrender of Japan."

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Navy Retirements

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Capt. Edwin G. Kintner, USN.
Comdr. Buell F. Brandt, USN.
Comdr. Edmund T. Napier, Jr., USN.
Comdr. Edward H. Smith, USN.
Comdr. Holger Sorensen, USNR.
Lt. Comdr. Frank R. Arnold, USN.
Lt. Comdr. Louis F. Brozo, USNR.
Lt. Comdr. George Cook, USNR.
Lt. Comdr. Gerald V. Hurley, USNR.
Lt. Comdr. Delamer L. Jones, USN.
Lt. Comdr. William Jordan, USNR.
Lt. Comdr. Robert E. McLaughlin, USNR.
Lt. Comdr. Mirl Thompson, USNR.
Lt. Bruce M. Bartlett, USNR.
Lt. Rosser J. Eastham, USNR.
Lt. George W. Hutchinson, USNR.
Lt. Kenneth F. Innes, USNR.
Lt. Corliss D. Keller, USN.
Lt. Leon W. Knight, USN.
Lt. Vladimir Z. Lotowycz, USNR.
Lt. Rudolph Morrill, USN.
Lt. William Patterson, USNR.
Lt. Elwin A. Petersen, USNR.
Comdr. Charles A. Goebel, USN.
Lt. Pierre A. Renaud, Jr., USNR.
Lt. (jg) Charles S. Severance, USNR.
Lt. Arthur T. Weiss, USN.
Lt. (jg) Edward A. Adey, III, USNR.
Lt. (jg) Bradley Bigelow, USNR.
Lt. (jg) James W. Gates, USNR.
Lt. (jg) Joseph A. Ferland, USN.
Lt. (jg) Joseph Geletka, USNR.
Lt. (jg) Don F. Hickey, USNR.
Lt. (jg) Max Howard, USNR.
Lt. (jg) George E. Mills, Jr., USNR.
Lt. (jg) Jake R. Moore, USNR.
Lt. (jg) William R. Watson, USNR.
Ens. Arthur B. Boon, USNR.
Ens. Lloy E. Harris, USNR.
Ens. Nat Landrian, USNR.
Ens. George P. Lawrence, USNR.
Ens. Lowell O. Precourt, USN.
Ch. Carp. Maurice G. Clarke, USN.
Ch. Pay Cl. Alexander G. Fell, USNR.
Ch. Boatsw. Marlon D. Keeton, USN.
Ch. Sh. Cl. Dewitt J. Myers, USNR.
Ch. Gun. Peter Troll, USN.
Aerographer Okay R. Castner, USN.
Radio Elec. Lawrence E. Crocker, USN.
Mch. Joseph V. DeMartins, USN.
Act. Pay Cl. Lewis G. Mobley, USN.
Act. Pay Cl. Wallace A. Savage, USNR.
Carpenter William R. Smith, USN.
Mch. Thomas L. Wilson, USN.
Capt. James D. Boyle, (SC) USN.
Capt. Marlon E. Harrison, (DC) USN.
Capt. John F. Riordan, (MC) USN.
Capt. Eben E. Smith, (MC) USN.
Comdr. Alvah B. Canham, (SC) USN.
Comdr. Arnold H. Duemling, MC-V(S), USNR.
Comdr. Harrison E. Kennard, MC-V(S), USNR.
Comdr. Roy M. Mayne, MC, USNR.
Comdr. Alwyn Smith, DC(S), USNR.
Lt. Comdr. Charles G. Andrews, MC(S), USNR.
Lt. Comdr. Edward D. Hoedemaker, MC-V(S), USNR.
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Lt. Comdr. Max Rosen, MC-V(S), USNR.
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Carp. William A. Meyer, CEC(S), USNR.
64-Year Retirement for 1 Oct. 1945
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Temporary Naval Officers Out

Affecting approximately 16,000, the Navy Department this week announced that provisions have been approved for the release from active duty or discharge under the demobilization program of certain Regular Navy enlisted personnel holding temporary appointments as warrant or commissioned officers.

These provisions, the Department said, affect enlisted men of the following categories who are temporarily serving as warrant or commissioned officers:

(a) Regular Navy Retired.
(b) Fleet Reserve, Regular Navy.
(c) Regular Navy serving under expired enlistments.

(d) Regular Navy eligible for transfer to Fleet Reserve prior to 15 August 1946.

It is estimated that there are about 33,000 temporary warrant and commissioned officers in the Regular Navy. The new provisions affect approximately half of these officers.

Under the new authorization, commanding officers are directed to recommend to the Bureau of Naval Personnel the release from active duty of those temporary warrant and commissioned officers whose permanent enlisted status is USN-Retired. Such recommendations will be made regardless of the point scores of such personnel and regardless of their enlisted rate or officer classification. They will be released to inactive duty in their permanent enlisted status. Applications for retention on active duty in their present official status may be made to the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

In addition Commanding officers are instructed to recommend to the Bureau the release from active duty to the Fleet Reserve those temporary warrant or commissioned officers whose permanent enlisted status is in the Fleet Reserve USN and whose critical scores computed under the Navy's announced point system equal or exceed those currently prescribed for release as defined for officers of the Naval Reserve. This critical score is now 49. Members of the Fleet Reserve are men who have completed 16 or 20 years of

service in the Navy and then transferred to inactive duty in the Fleet Reserve. The majority of these men were recalled to active duty at the outbreak of the war. Men who were in the Navy prior to 1925 could transfer to the Fleet Reserve after 16 years of service. Those entering service after that time become eligible after 20 years.

Those temporary officers whose permanent status is U.S.N. enlisted and who are serving beyond the expiration of their enlistments or voluntary extensions thereof may request the termination of their temporary appointments and subsequent discharge from the USN if their critical scores as officers meet the requirements of release for USNR officers. Personnel in this category who do not request discharge will be retained on active duty as officers until the termination of their temporary appointments.

Those officers whose permanent status is USN enlisted and who were eligible to apply for transfer to the Fleet Reserve prior to 15 August 1945, may request termination of their temporary appointments and subsequent transfer to inactive duty in the Fleet Reserve. Requests for termination of temporary warrant or commissioned rank of personnel whose permanent status is USN enlisted and whose enlistments or extensions thereof have not expired will not be considered unless they had the required service on 15 Aug. 1945, to transfer to the Fleet Reserve.

Certain specialist classifications, considered necessary to the Navy at the present time, are not eligible for release, as are Naval Reserve officers in similar classifications. Officers holding temporary USN appointments who have been awarded since 1 Sept. 1939, the Medal of Honor, Navy Cross, Distinguished Service Cross (Army), Legion of Merit (if for combat), Silver Star Medal, or the Distinguished Flying Cross (if for combat) are eligible for release upon request.

Navy Promotions

Promotion of over 3,300 warrant officers, ensigns and Lieutenants (junior grade) of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve, including the Women's Reserve, to the next higher rank was approved by the President 1 Oct.

All temporary, the promotions are subject to the usual provisions, under which individual promotions may be withheld for various reasons.

Regular Navy—To next higher grades, about 30 warrant officers, 55 ensigns and 20 lieutenants (junior grade), line and staff, whose dates of rank as such are within the period 16 March, 1944, to 31 March, 1944, inclusive.

Naval Reserve—To next higher grades, about 50 warrant officers, 2,320 ensigns and 820 lieutenants (junior grade), line and staff, whose dates of commencement of continuous active duty in their various ranks are within the period 16 March, 1944, to 31 March, 1944, inclusive.

Abuse of Hardship Option

Abuses of the hardship option are creating over-loads at certain separation centers and are tending to overcrowd certain geographic areas, the Navy Department disclosed this week.

The Department warned that if Commanding officers continue to permit abuse of the hardship option it will be necessary to withdraw it, and allow separation only at separation centers serving the address to which personnel are entitled to be returned.



Be calm, my friends... allay your fears...
Though old, 'twill run for years and years!

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The Naval Academy

By ADM. LOUIS M. NULTON, USN-Ret,
Supt., U. S. Naval Academy, 1925, '26, '27, '28

IN September, '85, I was a plebe at the Academy. When the band struck up the March for my first drill a thrill ran up my spine. That thrill has never left me through forty-eight years of service. I love the Academy and love the Service.

Returning, each time from active fleet duty, as an Instructor, Head of Department, Commandant of Midshipmen, and finally as Superintendent, a perspective of the whole was created and in this picture certain things stood out.

First of these was character-building. It was realized that mere mental brilliancy was abundant in the world, but without character it was useless or destructive. So character-building was one of the principal aims of the school.

High standards of honor, integrity, respect for elders, deference to women, clean lives, loyalty to service and country had been passed to us by those who preceded us and to the best of our ability we passed them on to the students under us.

Brains can be bought, character cannot. So a great part of the great mission of the Academy has been character-building.

The ultimate mission of the Academy is to produce officers who can efficiently and effectively command and fight the nation's ships.

Therefore, simultaneously with the character-building must go the technical education required to produce the desired result.

One thing the Academy has persistently and continuously fought against is that of being self-centered, ingrowing and complacent.

A survey of its curriculum and activities from its founding will show that its educational policy has been one of constant, the gradual, change to keep abreast the advance in science and methods which better tend towards the objective. It is never asleep and never satisfied to stagnate. It does not forget the cultural by complete submergence in the technical.

Its instructors return from the active fleet bringing to the student body experience from aloft. For himself, the instructor's tour of duty is a period of study of scientific advance and with this he returns to the fleet. There is thus, between the school and fleet, a constant flow of fresh ideas and experience. In all my years of association with the Academy, from plebe to superintendent, there is one thing that has always stood out, viz: No one in authority cared whether a student was rich or poor, what was his family tree, his politics or religion. It was only the man under the skin with whom they were concerned. Thus every American boy had equal opportunity to advance according to his own character and ability. This is good Americanism.

The routine of the Academy is charged by some (as is all military or naval training) with destroying initiative and individuality in the student. This conclusion is entirely wrong. What is destroyed of at least neutralized is the irresponsible initiative and irresponsible individuality until it can be replaced by responsible initiative and responsible individuality.

The mission of the Academy is definitely known. Its faculty goes to sea with its pupils. The midshipman of today is the Officer-of-the-Deck tomorrow of a ship commanded by his instructor of yesterday. Until their heads stop squabbling about what is the mission of the college and the university they might leave the Academy alone. It knows its mission and has proved it in combat.

It is not self-centered or complacent. It does not submerge the cultural in the technical—just the contrary.

It's a fine American Institution, and from plebe to superintendent I loved it, and the Navy, and do now.

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USNA Centennial Program

The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., will observe its one hundredth anniversary with a program of celebration next week, 7 to 13 Oct.

An apathetic public, a recalcitrant Congress and the opposition of old naval "seadogs" of the hard-knocks school of "iron men and wooden ships," who considered the sea the only proper place to train future officers combined to thwart the efforts of the advocates of a naval school ashore until 1845.

Today the United States Naval Academy, cradle of some of the best naval brains and leaders for the past century, stands as a monument to America's bid for naval power.

The current celebration, following close upon the heels of America's great naval victories in the Pacific, is far more than a recognition of a job adequately and efficiently done—it is a recognition of a job superbly done.

The Academy's centennial program this year brings together many of the Navy's great leaders of World War I and World War II. In addition the history and traditions of the American Naval Service, from the days of John Paul Jones to the recent Japanese surrender, are being perpetuated at the Academy and will all be duly recognized during fitting ceremonies. Among the exhibits are battle flags taken from German U-boats and Japanese warships during the war just concluded. These have been added to the Academy's collection of trophies of the four previous wars in which its graduates have served their country.

In addition Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, has promised the Academy other mementoes of the United States Naval Victory in the Pacific, and the surrendered sword of Vice Admiral Okechi, Commander of the Japanese Imperial Naval Forces in the Philippines, is being forwarded to the Academy museum by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

Beginning on Sunday 7 Oct. with a Memorial Service to those graduates who have given their lives in line of duty in the service of their country, the week's program includes addresses by Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher, Maj. Gen. del Valle, USMC, Fleet Admiral Ernest King, and possibly Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

On Tuesday, 9 Oct., the presidents of 53 Naval ROTC Universities, together with officers of the American Council of Education, are to be invited to view Naval Academy educational and training procedures. The meeting has been called for a brief explanation by the Superintendent and the organization of committees. The forenoon to be given to visiting classes.

These and countless other events will carry through the week which will conclude the celebration with the Navy-Penn State Football game on Saturday, 13 Oct. A detailed program of the Centennial Celebration week is as follows:

Sunday, 7 October

10:30—Chapel—Memorial Service to those graduates who have given their lives in line of duty in the service of their country. Sermon by Rear Admiral W. N. Thomas (ChC), USN, Chief of Chaplains, USN.

4:00—Chapel—Organ Recital. Professor D. Gilley.

Monday, 8 October

12:25—Bancroft Hall—Mess. Vice Admiral Mitscher to speak to Brigade.

7:15—Dahlgren Hall—Vox Pop Broadcast.

Tuesday, 9 October—Educators Day

9:30—Smoke Hall—Educators Meeting.

12:15—Smoke Hall—Assembly to witness mess formation preparatory to luncheon with Brigade. Major General del Valle, USMC, to speak to Brigade.

1:30—Resumption of classroom, laboratory and drill observation.

6:00—North Severn—Final meeting. Superintendent to close day and invite written criticism and comment.

Wednesday, 10 October—Anniversary

7:50—Administration Building Lawn—Civilian Employees of the Naval Academy to present a National Ensign to the Naval Academy.

8:00—Color Guard of Civilian Employees to hoist their colors. Full Marine Guard and Band to parade. Dress Ship.

9:00—A mass of Thanksgiving for the benefits granted the Academy through a hundred years. Naval Academy Chapel. The most Reverend James E. Kearney, D.D., celebrant.

10:50—100 Gun salute.

11:00—Tecumseh Court. Invocation by Chaplain Lash. On platform erected on ground on which Naval Academy was formally commissioned at 11:00 on 10 Oct. 1845, the Superintendent will open the ceremonies, including in his talk the first Su-

Fully conscious of the contribution of the U. S. Naval Academy to our victories, and to our National Defense, each of these firms, proud of the assistance it has rendered, is extending to this great Service its hearty congratulations upon the glorious record of achievements which it made in the global war.

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perintendent's orders.

11:10—Mayor Wm. U. McCready to present testimonial from the citizens of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County.

11:20—Superintendent to accept and then to present Meritorious Civilian Service Awards to employees who have served the Naval Academy for twenty-five years or more, to be accepted by the employee of longest service.

11:30—Governor Herbert R. O'Connor to present Testimonial from the State of Maryland.

11:45—Presentation by the Superintendent of the Chairman of the Tennessee Historical Commission, Judge Samuel Cole Williams, the members of the Portrait Committee, and the artist, Mr. Thomas C. Cole.

11:50—Governor Jim McCord of Tennessee, to present a portrait of President Polk, to be unveiled by Mrs. Bruce Douglas, President of the Polk Memorial Association.

12:10—Singing of Navy Blue and Gold by the Brigade, author Professor Crosley assisting.

12:30—Mess Hall—Luncheon for Speakers platform party with the Brigade, and Unveiling of Mess Hall Murals.

2:30—Chapel Walk—Dedication of stone to serve, ultimately, as cornerstone for Memorial Building.

4:00—Worden Field—Brigade Review. To be featured by Color Guards of Honor of three platoons, one in the uniform of each period 1845, 1870 and 1900.

7:00—Memorial Hall Banquet—Stag. For 300 guests. Toastmaster, Mr. Ralph A. Bard. Speaker—Rear Admiral W. T. Cluverius, USN-Ret.

9:00—Dahlgren Hall—Hop—Kay Kyser. Costumes for Guards of Honor and their guests.

12:00—8 Bells on Okinawa Bell. Navy Blue and Gold.

Star Spangled Banner.

Saturday, 13 October—Alumni Day

12:00—Alumni Hall Opening.

12:30—Fleet Admiral King to speak to midshipmen in Mess Hall.

2:00—Aviation Demonstration.

2:30—Navy-Penn State Football Game.

Between Halves—Massing of State Flags presented to the Naval Academy by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Daily

12:05-12:25—Carillon Program

Tecumseh

The only recipient of a massed left-handed salute in American naval history is "Tecumseh," the famous bronze god of the Midshipmen at the U. S. Naval Academy, which observes its one-hundredth anniversary with a week's Centennial program from 7 to 13 Oct., inclusive, at Annapolis, Md.

From his perch atop a granite base in the center of the Academy ground the bronze replica of the original wooden figurehead of the Ship-of-the-Line Delaware stoically receives the port-side salutation of the Brigade of Midshipmen year in and year out, as its members march past on the way to Army-Navy football games or important examinations.

Each company of the Brigade turns as it files past "Tecumseh" and gravely comes to a left-handed salute. With their right hands, the Midshipmen toss pennies and other coins into the mouth of a mortar mounted at the base of the statue as an offering in the interest of victory or passing grades.

Dubbed the "God of 2.5" by the Midshipmen, because his potent influence is besought by those who need it to meet the Academy's standard passing mark of 2.5 in examinations, "Tecumseh's" powers were later credited with influencing the outcome of athletic events.

Commands Wake Island

Brig. Gen. Lawson H. M. Sanderson, Commander of the Fourth Marine Air Wing, who, acting for Rear Adm. William K. Harrill, USN, Commander Marshalls-Gilberts Area, accepted surrender of the Japs on Wake Island, has announced that he has placed Comdr. William Masek, USN-Ret., in temporary command of the Island until a permanent appointment is made.

The Traditions of the Service

By THE HON. THOS. C. HART

U. S. Senator from Connecticut; Admiral, USN-Ret.; Supt. U. S. Naval Academy, 1931, '32, '33, '34

SOME place, a long time back, a regiment was casting up its condition after its first great battle. It came to those who were left that, though they mourned many departed comrades, the regiment had acquired a soul. The same thing has happened time and again through the ages in the case of ships. Every time a ship does well during battle stress or in other forms of danger, that intangible, that soul increases in dimension and intensity. In that way tradition grows up.

By 1845, the infant Navy of the United States had already amassed considerable tradition, which was recognized beyond our own borders. Yet there was no particular seat or repository of that tradition, because the Navy had no place on shore to serve such a purpose. In 1845, largely because of the vision, idealism and very practical realism of a great man named Bancroft, the Naval Academy was established on that small area on the banks of the Severn. There was built a home for all the physical as well as the spiritual composites of our Naval traditions.

During the century which ends this month, the Naval Academy has grown tremendously in size. Much more important, however, has been the continued building up of Naval tradition. Each of the various wars in which we have engaged has added to the proud history. Incidents in time of peace have also added to the glorious tradition.

On those few acres upon which the Naval Academy stands, we have collected physical evidences of many of those incidents in Naval history of which we of the Navy, in fact all Americans, are so very proud. It amounts to a museum of naval history, so to speak, and anyone who stands on that ground for even a few minutes is bound to feel it. The vital factor is the atmosphere thus created.

I have long thought that the most important months in a midshipman's course are the three months immediately following his entry into the Navy. No one who observes those young men can fail to be struck with the vast change which comes over them during that first summer. To me, the most prolific influence of all is their exposure to the very atmosphere of the Academy—to the feel of Navy tradition in the air. No particular effort is exerted by anyone in authority. There is extremely little preaching of tradition to them, and they don't talk about it themselves. But they may be seen every day, absorbing from the atmosphere of the Academy their part of that soul of the Navy. It can almost be said that if the Naval Academy imparted nothing else, the service which it renders by infusing the spirit, the esprit, the soul flowing forth from Naval traditions, would be well worth its cost.

Those young men, or many of them, graduate and go forth from the Academy in time; and, without preaching to the rest of the Navy, without any strutting or holding forth in lengthy talks, they serve to pass on the spirit of that tradition to the rest of the Navy. Time and again we hear or read of some event—only too often the death of some splendid young man—in which is mentioned that time-honored phrase, "in accord with the best tradition of the service."

The Naval Academy, our Alma Mater, is the place upon which we look as the home, the devoted mother of our glorious Naval traditions. Her first 100 years are completed. May she live in health and in devoted service for many more.

Aliens In The Armed Forces

Naval personnel who are not citizens but who contemplate filing petitions for naturalization, are requested to take such action at the earliest opportunity after completing the minimum required service and in any event not later than one year after 31 December 1945, the Navy Department announced this week.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1945

"No world war ever started as a world war. It is the small war that should be put down, and then it does not grow into a world war."—ELBERT D. THOMAS, United States Senator.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Maintenance in accordance with professional studies of our national needs and international commitments, of Regular Establishments organized and trained to utilize and employ materials of war developed by continuing scientific research, and backed by industry and labor kept intimately familiar with their manufacture.
2. Reconstruction of National Guard and Reserve components federally aided and encouraged to maximum efficiency, and effectively coordinated with the Regular Services, and universal military training.
3. Increase in active and retired pay and allowances to meet rising costs so as to enable maintenance of American standards of living, and protection of such pay from reduction through income taxes.
4. Institution of orderly promotion systems in the Regular Establishments with recognition of war service and war ranks, to prevent future stagnation, and to insure the maintenance of high professional standards.
5. Continuance and expansion of service schools, including the Army and Navy Staff College, attendance of which shall be open to National Guard and Reserve officers.
6. Suitable rank and retirement benefits for former enlisted personnel who served as war officers.
7. Grant of war rights and benefits to those who elect to remain in the Services.
8. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows and dependents a living income.
9. Compensation for Service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.
10. Maintenance of stock piles of strategic materials.

THE celebration of the centenary of the Naval Academy on next Wednesday will searchlight the contributions the graduates of that Institution have made to the security and expansion of America, to the preservation for our people of the Constitutional guarantees of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and to the advancement of freedom and democracy throughout the world. The primary purpose of the system of education developed over the hundred years, is to provide officers proficient in their profession, equipped to perform efficiently missions which comport with their ranks, and to serve with ability and in accord with the dignity of the United States, as gentlemen, in diplomatic and other posts. Students as they must be of the art of war, disciplined in order that they may enforce discipline, indoctrinated in the moral and spiritual virtues, and steeped in patriotic devotion to the Flag, the alumni drawn from every walk of life, constitute a composite of America, and are expected, indeed required, to express its ideals and aims through its power. Before the Academy was founded in 1845, it was not realized that naval efficiency depended wholly upon sound and comprehensive education. Rather the view prevailed both in the Service and the country that proficiency in practical seamanship, navigation and gunnery was ample equipment for officers. Chaplains taught the Middies only the ABCs, and later a few schoolmasters, paid the munificent salary of \$25 per month and then only when at sea, were assigned for their instruction. As the nation expanded and experienced more intensely the impact of foreign ambitions and interests, the importance of promoting our defense through proper education became recognized. Led by Professor Maury, a group of officers induced Secretary Bancroft to found the Academy, and from the handful of professors assigned to it developed the Institution which through its sons has enhanced the glory of the United States. Without the Institution, without the instruction provided, the Navy could not have achieved readily victory in the wars that have occurred since its establishment, including those so superbly won in the global conflict. With it and with the graduates, Regular and Reserve, delivered to the Fleet, America is and will be safe, and our power for good in this imperilled world will be assured.

THE War Department and Congress should act promptly in the matter of improving the status and prospects of those career enlisted men of the Regular establishments who have served faithfully and efficiently as commissioned officers during the war. Unless some remedial action is taken, their only outlook now is the privilege of re-enlisting in their last permanent grade after they have been discharged from their commissioned status. Thus, in spite of the valuable service they have rendered during the war years, they have nothing to look forward to except their pre-war enlisted grade. In the Army many of these former enlisted men have risen to the grades of lieutenant colonel and colonel. Under laws now in force they must eventually retire as enlisted men, unless they can prove disability incurred directly as the result of their commissioned service. The least that can be done for these men is to enact a law providing that when they pass from the active list they shall be retired with the pay of a Chief Warrant Officer and the grade of their highest war rank. For those who want to continue their Army career, provision should be made to give them advanced rank above their last enlisted grade. The experience they gained as war officers will make them of great value in the post-war Regular establishment. Every consideration, too, should be given them when the corps of commissioned officers is expanded. The bills which Senator Walsh and Representative Vinson have introduced for the increase of the Regular Navy specifically include enlisted men holding temporary commissions among those eligible for commissions in the permanent establishment. When similar legislation is considered for the Army there should also be assurance that the path to permanent commissions is open to this valuable group of men.

Service Humor

Older Draft

One of the best arguments against drafting men over 35 years of age is that their expectancy for enthusiastic enjoyment of veterans' reunions after the war is relatively short.

—Ft. Warren Sentinel.

Wrong Bus

A reluctant draftee was asked by the Army oculist to read a sight-testing chart. "What chart?" asked the man.

"Just sit down in that chair and I'll show you," replied the oculist.

"What chair?"
Deferred the draftee went to a movie. When the lights came on, he was flabbergasted to see the oculist sitting next to him.

"Excuse me," he said as calmly as he could, "does this bus go to Cleveland?"

—Belvoir Castle.

Too Much Postage

Clerk—"Lady, you put too much postage on this letter."

Lady—"Goodness, I hope it doesn't go too far."

—Tac.

New Plane

Sergeant (instructing his first class)—"Now you all know what a molecule is."

Inspecting Officer (interrupting)—"Most of us do but perhaps you'd better explain for the benefit of those who have never been up in one."

—The Welfarer.

Spud Peeler

An air crew trainee was sitting at a table explaining his importance to a visiting girl friend. The young lady asked him what rank he held.

"Section 'I' optician," he replied.

"Section 'I' optician?" she remarked questioningly. "I have never heard of that before. What are your duties?"

"Scraping the eyes out of potatoes," he replied casually.

—5th Service News.

Locksmith

"What is your job?" asked the judge.

"I'm a locksmith, sir," replied the prisoner.

"Then what were you doing in the gambling house when the police raided it?"

"I was making a bolt for the door."

—The Roger.

A. W. O. L.

Thirty days hath September,
April, June and Private Bender.
He serves them now, with no reprieve,
For being absent without leave.

Private Company

In front of the Main PX the other evening an officer stopped a fellow in a neat, well-fitting uniform and demanded, "What's the eighth general order?"

"I don't know," was the reply.

"Have you ever been on guard duty?"

"Nope."

"You don't even know enough to salute or say 'sir.' What company are you from?"

"Mister, I'm the Coke man."

—Belvoir Castle.

Patriotic

CPO—"Not a man in this battalion will be given liberty this weekend."

Boot—"Give me liberty or give me death."

CPO (angrily)—"Who said that?"

Boot—"Patrick Henry."

—Harpoon.

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

B.G.W.—Several bills have been introduced in the Congress which would permit officers and enlisted men to retire in the highest rank or grade in which they served during World War II after 20 years' service with monthly retired pay at the rate of 75 per cent of active-duty pay. Three bills were recently introduced which would permit any enlisted man to retire, on his own application, after 20 years' service. H.R. 3935, by Representative Robert Sikes of Florida, prescribes retired pay at 65 per cent of active-duty pay. The others authorize retired pay at the rate of two and one-half per cent of the average active-duty pay for the six months immediately preceding retirement multiplied by a number equal to the total years of service.

A. B. C.—The retired, or retainer pay, of the first grade under H. R. 2951 would be \$120.07 after 25 years' service. This applies to the Army only. The retainer pay of a Fleet Reservist after 25 years' service is \$96.60.

J. A. G.—H. R. 3951 would permit any former officer, otherwise qualified, to enlist in the Regular Army. Former officers interested in commissions in the Regular Army should read the instructions contained in War Department Circular 243, dated 10 August, 1945. Copies should be available at post and higher headquarters.

W. S. M.—If the Veterans' Administration determines your disability to be permanent and total you will receive \$115 a month pension.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

The outstanding news from the Pacific during the past week was Admiral Halsey's strike against the Central Visayas group of the Philippines, the fourth in a series of such strikes.

10 Years Ago

Col. Roger G. Alexander, USA, and Mrs. Alexander had as guests last week Col. Earl McFarland, OD, and Mrs. McFarland of Washington. In honor of their guests they entertained at a dinner at the Half Moon Inn at Cornwall. (West Point notes).

25 Years Ago

Comdr. Clarence N. Hinkamp, USN, and Mrs. Hinkamp, with their son, left Washington 26 Sept. for California where Comdr. Hinkamp has been ordered as navigator of the USS Mississippi.

50 Years Ago

The specifications for the submarine torpedo boat, after a slight change, have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Holland, the inventor of the boat, says there is no doubt that she will be a successful venture. Naval officers are beginning to believe that good results will be obtained from the boat when she is completed.

80 Years Ago

American military history is attracting much more notice in Europe than it did two years ago. The magnificent campaigns of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan have opened the eyes of military critics on the other side of the water, who find in our stupendous operations, theories and practice which were never dreamed of in their military philosophy.

Army Casualties

Following are the officers included in lists of dead, missing and liberated prisoners of war issued this week by the War Department.

In all cases the next of kin have previously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

DEAD—EUROPEAN REGIONS

1st Lt. J. M. Powell
1st Lt. E. H. Rushmore
1st Lt. D. W. Bowman
2nd Lt. J. J. Hauser
2nd Lt. R. E. Quint
1st Lt. A. Haworth
1st Lt. D. H. Rossier
2nd Lt. R. C. Loechele
1st Lt. W. F. Harper
1st Lt. A. J. Lagassie, jr.
2nd Lt. R. W. Sager
1st Lt. F. G. Uerling
2nd Lt. H. R. Rhodes
1st Lt. S. G. Stitzer
2nd Lt. J. W. Wilson
1st Lt. D. K. MacDon-
ald
1st Lt. J. Badura
1st Lt. D. L. Wil-
combe
Maj. J. G. Curl
2nd Lt. B. H. Bookout
1st Lt. H. T. Jessen

DEAD—PACIFIC REGIONS

1st Lt. T. J. Hill
FO T. G. Bongiorno
2nd Lt. E. Stark
Maj. K. E. Dyson
2nd Lt. H. E. Regan
Lt. Col. F. H. Cole-
man

WOUNDED—PACIFIC REGIONS

FO R. E. Rieve

MISSING—PACIFIC REGIONS

1st Lt. E. E. Bodley
1st Lt. P. Schlamberg
2nd Lt. J. G. Cornwell
1st Lt. J. L. Riggs
Capt. L. Henley, jr.

LIBERATED PRISONERS—JAPAN

2nd Lt. W. L. Meis
Maj. E. E. Laird
Capt. G. G. Maxfield
1st Lt. B. W. Meek
Capt. W. C. Liles
Lt. Col. R. E. McEl-
fish
Lt. Col. E. B. Miller
Capt. G. B. Manne-
schmidt
2nd Lt. W. E. Lewis,
jr.
1st Lt. W. L. Morris
1st Lt. B. J. Gilbert
2nd Lt. R. L. Gillett
2nd Lt. K. A. Lebart
1st Lt. W. W.
Stecker
Capt. W. A. White
Lt. Col. L. J. Fitzpat-
rick
1st Lt. L. L. Dixon
Capt. L. B. Besbeck
Capt. G. W. Hendling
2nd Lt. J. F. Richards
Capt. J. K. Boyer
1st Lt. R. G. Bjorling
Maj. A. R. Fitch
Capt. W. L. Metcalfe
WO F. J. Schratz
1st Lt. F. K. Mathews
1st Lt. J. A. Hamer
1st Lt. N. V. Ander-
son
2nd Lt. G. R. Farmer
Maj. A. G. Christen-
sen
1st Lt. L. B. Cheva-
lillier
2nd Lt. B. J. Marrs
Maj. C. E. McAfee
1st Lt. W. C. Baggett
1st Lt. W. W. Bird
2nd Lt. S. E. Cham-
bliss, jr.
2nd Lt. J. E. Thomas
2nd Lt. D. L. Blass
2nd Lt. R. J. Jones
2nd Lt. C. L. Teske
2nd Lt. R. A. Tusken
Capt. S. E. Seld
Capt. P. M. Cmeyla
1st Lt. J. A. Goodpas-
ture, jr.
WOJG W. M. An-
drews
2nd Lt. B. B. Bevel
1st Lt. E. P. Boyt
2nd Lt. C. W. Kamp-
mann
Capt. F. E. Cowart
2nd Lt. G. A. Gall-
agher
1st Lt. D. Hochman
Capt. E. W. Lasher
2nd Lt. S. H. Mendel-
son
Capt. W. A. Starr
2nd Lt. J. A. Oden, jr.
1st Lt. F. F. Lingo
Maj. D. E. Gard
1st Lt. F. B. Evans
2nd Lt. T. P. Foy
2nd Lt. Hill Adkins
Capt. R. H. Johnson,
jr.
Capt. J. R. Baumgar-
ner
2nd Lt. R. Gibbs
Capt. A. E. Faulkner
2nd Lt. A. H. Chest-
nut
1st Lt. J. F. Coffee
Capt. D. J. Burch
Maj. C. F. Maynard
2nd Lt. K. L. Ehlers
Capt. M. M. Ushakoff
2nd Lt. F. H. Hart
2nd Lt. H. E. Kimble
Capt. C. C. Underwood
Col. M. D. Unruh
Capt. H. W. Coone
1st Lt. B. L. Cormack
1st Lt. L. R. Woder
Capt. G. C. Richards,
jr.
Maj. C. T. Skarda
Capt. A. R. George
1st Lt. G. H. Arm-
strong
Capt. H. E. Dalness
2nd Lt. F. M. Brown,
jr.
2nd Lt. V. W. Wit-
man
1st Lt. L. Baker
Capt. L. S. E. Gasserini
2nd Lt. J. M. Ross
1st Lt. R. J. Broad-
water
Capt. A. J. D'Arezzo
1st Lt. C. E. Madden
2nd Lt. M. L. Lewis
1st Lt. M. L. Deeter
1st Lt. J. W. Fisher
2nd Lt. W. P. Culp,
III
2nd Lt. D. J. Beyer
Capt. K. L. Boggs
1st Lt. F. F. Garrett
1st Lt. R. B. Currens
Capt. E. R. Nell
Lt. Col. A. D. Amoroso
Maj. O. B. Combs
1st Lt. R. O. Riegler
2nd Lt. D. B. Smith
1st Lt. H. Levitt
1st Lt. C. S. Dron-
herger
1st Lt. H. F. Edding-
ton
Capt. J. McM. Gulick
1st Lt. J. M. Siciliano
1st Lt. O. R. Stanford
Capt. J. Y. Parker
2nd Lt. A. G. Hilley
2nd Lt. D. A. Hiner
2nd Lt. R. H. David-
son, jr.
1st Lt. R. D. Evans
2nd Lt. A. F. Crosby
2nd Lt. K. R. Lay
Capt. K. C. Emerson

OFFICIAL ORDERS

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy—James V. Forrestal.
Under Secretary of the Navy—Artemus L. Gates.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Air—John L. Sullivan.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—H. Struve Hensel.

COMINCH, U. S. Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations—Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King.
Vice Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral F. J. Horne.

26 Sept. 1945

Admirals

Rear Adm. Donald B. Duncan to Comdr., Carrier Div. 5.
Rear Adm. Cato D. Glover to additional duty involving flying as Deputy Comdr., Air Force, Pac. Fleet.

Commodores

Henry A. Schade to Director, Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostia Station, Wash., D. C.

Captains

Nealy A. Chapin to Staff, Commander Ser. Force, Pac. Fleet.
Charles O. Comp to Prof. of Naval Science and Tactics, U. of N. C., Chapel Hill, N. C.
Raphael J. Condry, MC(S), NR, to Naval Officer Pers. Sep. Center, Shelton, Va., for separation.
Allen G. Davenport, D, NR, to Nearest Naval Dist. pending assignment.
Clarence E. Duke to Staff, Western Sea Frontier, San Fran.
Warren E. Haycock, E, NR, to 1st Naval Dist., Boston, pending assignment.
Albert E. Jarrell to Chief Staff Officer, Staff Commander, Training Command, West Coast, San Diego.
Thomas B. Magath, MC(S), NR, to Naval Officer Pers. Sep. Center, Wash., D. C.
Charles J. Marshall to Commander, Naval Repair Base, New Orleans.
Daniel J. McCallum to Joint Intell. Center, Pacific Ocean Areas, and assignment with the D'Oiler Mission.
Howard R. McCleery, DC, to Med. Dep., Navy Yard, Phila.
Edwin C. Parsons, D, NR, to nearest Naval District pending assignment.
Harry A. D. O'Connor, MC(S), NR, to Naval Officer Pers. Sep. Center, 33 Pine St., New York.

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Donald B. Osborn, jr., to Bureau of Naval Personnel.
George F. Prestwich, DE, NR, to Bureau of Naval Personnel.
Joseph J. Rochefort to Commanding Officer, USS Stokes (AKA 68).
Edward N. Teall, jr., to Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Wakeman B. Thorp to Commander, New London Group, Reserve Fleet, U. S. Atl. Fleet and add. duty as Commander, Submarines, Reserve Fleet, U. S. Atl. Fleet.
Frank Virden to Dist. Communications Off., 8th Nav. Dist., New Orleans.
Donald F. Weiss to Staff, Comdr., Cruiser Div. 5.

Commanders

Clarence E. Arlander, MC, NR, to Marine Corps Sep. Co. Barracks, NTC, Great Lakes.
James E. Byrnes, MC(S), NR, to Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.
Denzel R. Carr, SI, NR, to duty with Officer in Charge, Civil Censorship Unit 3, Tokyo, Japan.
James L. Chapman, MC(VS), NR, to Naval Hospital, Long Beach, Calif.
George M. Davis, jr., MC, to Naval Dispensary, Navy Dept.
Abraham J. Fielscher, MC, NR, to Dist. Hdqs., 3rd N. D., New York.
Everett C. Fox, MC(S), NR, to Naval Hosp., New Orleans.
Richard O. Greene to Photo. Div., Photo. Science Lab. Branch, Bureau of Aero.
George C. Griffin, S, NR, to nearest N. D. for separation.
Edward E. Grimm to Bureau of Nav. Pers.
Brice Goldsborough, SI, NR, to Naval Operations (Op-16), Navy Dept.
Byron L. Gurnette to Bur. of Nav. Pers.
Charles M. Holcombe to Penn. State Col., Pa., duty connection NROTC.
Marvin J. Jensen to Bur. of Nav. Pers.
Reginald C. Johnson to additional duty as Commander, LSM Group 4.
Charles L. Kiewert, DM, NR, to Navy Sup. Dep., Pearl Harbor.
Robert F. Lynch, D, NR, to Trans. Officer, USS General John Pope (AP 110).
John F. McAmmond, MC(VS), NR, to Nav. Hosp., Bethesda, Md.
Ronald I. Miller, EM, NR, to nearest N. D. pending assignment.
Francis P. O'Hara, MC(VS), NR, to Nav. Hosp., San Diego.
Willard T. Patrick, D, NR, to Commanding Officer, USS Rushmore (LSD 14).
(Please Turn to Page 212)

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AAF Units Inactivated

The following groups of the Army Air Forces have been inactivated from V-E Day to 1 Sept. 1945:

34th FB Grp, ETO-8th AF.
95th HB Grp, ETO-8th AF.
303rd HB Grp, ETO-8th AF.
351st HB Grp, ETO-8th AF.
375th HB Grp, ETO-8th AF.
381st HB Grp, ETO-8th AF.
385th HB Grp, ETO-8th AF.
388th HB Grp, ETO-8th AF.
390th HB Grp, ETO-8th AF.
401st HB Grp, ETO-8th AF.
446th HB Grp, ETO-8th AF.
452nd HB Grp, ETO-8th AF.
457th HB Grp, ETO-8th AF.
459th HB Grp, MAAF-15th AF-MTO.
461st HB Grp, MAAF-15th AF.
464th HB Grp, MAAF-15th AF.
465th HB Grp, MAAF-15th AF.
484th HB Grp, MAAF-15th AF.
493rd HB Grp, ETO-8th AF.
369th F Grp—
60th TC Grp, ETO-8th AF & MAAF-12th AF.
61st TC Grp, ETO-8th AF.
64th TC Grp, MAAF-12th AF.
315th TC Grp, ETO-8th AF & 9th AF.

Praise 12th and 15th Air Forces

In a message to the Commanding Generals of the Twelfth and Fifteenth Air Forces, formerly the tactical and strategic air forces in the Mediterranean Theater, General of the Army H. H. Arnold, Commanding General Army Air Forces, 28 Sept. congratulated the two organizations on their accomplishments from time of activation until their recent inactivation.

"In the inactivation of the Twelfth and Fifteenth Air Forces," General Arnold said, "one of the greatest tactical and strategic organizations developed during the war in Europe takes its place in history."

Lt. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, former commander of the Fifteenth, issued a congratulatory statement to that organization from headquarters of the Strategic Air Forces on Guam where he has been commanding the Twentieth Air Force since the cessation of hostilities in Europe.

"Inactivation of the Fifteenth Air Force," General Twining said, "brings to a close a brilliant chapter in the history of American air power."

Report On ATC

The story of how the AAF Air Transport Command became a potent part of the war supply machine in four years was told by the War Department this week.

A record of military accomplishment is set forth in the fact that on 5 June 1941, ATC (then the Ferrying Command) had no airplanes and a total personnel of three, two officers and one civilian. Just after V-J Day, when the Command reached its peak, there were 3,386 aircraft in operation, of which 2,860 were major transports, and 321 more en route to various divisions throughout the world, excess or in storage. As of 31 Aug. 1945, ATC's strength was 41,520 officers and 166,026 enlisted personnel with an additional 23,752 civilian personnel employed within the United States.

The estimated value of ATC's V-J Day fleet of 3,707 was \$780,000,000, this being the purchase price of the aircraft and not including the cost of modifications, maintenance or other expenditures. On foreign shores there were 336 points on which ATC planes landed during the month of June, 1945. Domestically ATC planes operated from countless other airports, including the command's own bases in 43 States and the District of Columbia.

While records for early operations are not complete, it is estimated that ATC carried 3,525,000 passengers in speeding the war effort and, of these, 305,600 were sick and wounded patients.

A total of 6,653,000,000 passenger miles were flown and cargo ten miles amounted to 2,371,000,000. Ninety per cent of the passenger mileage and 92 per cent of the cargo mileage was flown in foreign operations.

Manila Base Air Patrol

A new and highly effective traffic control aid has been enlisted with the inauguration of the Manila Base Air Patrol, Brig. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, Commanding General, Base X, announced.

The MBAP is composed of two artillery liaison planes equipped with two way radios which will be in constant contact with a central radio unit. Trained traffic control technicians will observe every truck route in the Manila area to detect immediately any mechanical failures, accidents, suspected pilferage, or deviation from assigned routes by "Yellow Ball" trucks. Information will be reported by radio for necessary action by Radio Reconnaissance Cars.

A further purpose is accomplished by the MBAP with the spotting of heavily congested traffic. From their vantage point, the re-routing of excess traffic from a heavily burdened highway will be a simple matter for the airborne traffic control specialists.

Radar Detects Hurricane

A crew of radar and weather men from the Army Air Forces Center, Orlando, Fla., who had set up an experimental station at nearby Orlo Vista for the purpose of studying thunderstorms recently made the first record of an approaching hurricane by means of photos taken every 15 seconds of their radar scope.

While certain cloud formations have long been detected by this means, this is the first time experts have had the opportunity to record a storm of hurricane proportions. The equipment used consisted of a 30-foot radar antenna mounted on a tower and two of the latest AAF radar sets. One radar scope was a height finder and the other a micro-wave early warning set with an electronic radius sweep of 220 miles.

AAF Redistribution Stations

Three Army Air Forces redistribution stations located at Atlantic City, N. J.; Miami Beach, Fla.; and Santa Monica, Calif., will be closed by the end of October.

No further returning airmen will be sent to these stations after 30 Sept., and it will require approximately one month thereafter to empty the hotels of permanent parties and remove Army equipment.

Air Forces redistribution will continue in Army facilities in Greensboro, N. C.; San Antonio, Tex.; and Santa Ana, Calif., where similar activities have been going on for some time.

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Air Transport Services Merger

Recommendations of the Snyder Appropriations Subcommittee to the President urging a merger of the Air Transport Command and the Naval Air Transport Service probably will meet with opposition in both the Army and Navy.

The committee, which recently completed a trip around the world, submitted a report to the President recommending among other things that the two air transport services be brought under one command.

It is felt in both services that the operations differ to such an extent that a merger would not be practicable. NATS planes being assigned to specific jobs and returning to base when assignment is completed, while ATC operation is largely over established routes. Army Air Forces spokesmen point out that no study of the proposed merger has been made. The feeling in some Navy quarters is that the NATS is as much a part of Naval operations as the auxiliary supply fleet.

Suggestion has also been made that if such a merger were completed the two services might have equal representation on the governing board, but even here, it is feared that sharp differences of opinion as to priority ratings might well occur, thus causing delays in transporting needed supplies for both services.

While it is admitted that there is some duplication of service on certain routes, it is nevertheless pointed out that adequate service could not be maintained in these instances unless enough planes of both services were in operation.

Joint Air Group Out

The Secretary of War has dissolved the Joint Aircraft Committee with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, the Chairman of the War Production Board and the concurrence of the British Air Committee.

This Anglo-American Committee was established 13 Sept. 1940, and is believed to be the first combined committee established for World War II purposes. It consisted of two members each from the United States Army Air Corps, United States Navy, British Air Commission and Aircraft Production Board.

The Secretary of War in dissolving the Committee directed that any of the functions of the Joint Aircraft Committee, which are desirable for continuation on an Army-Navy basis, be referred to the Aeronautical Board.

Col. Ireland to Air Lines

Election of Col. Ray W. Ireland as vice president-administration of United Air Lines, effective 1 Nov. when Col. Ireland will be honorably discharged as Deputy Chief of Staff, Air Transport Command, U. S. Army, was announced this week by W. A. Patterson, president of United.

Upon entering the Army in 1942, Colonel Ireland assumed an executive capacity as Chief, Air Division, Transportation Corps, Service and Supply, and upon formation of the Air Transport Command, was promoted to Chief of the Priorities Division and later was Assistant Chief of Staff, Priorities and Traffic, Air Transport Command. Recently, he was promoted to be Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Transport Command.

Flights Over Manhattan

Pilots of all aircraft operating over the metropolitan area of New York City were cautioned this week to avoid lower Manhattan Island. The warning was issued by the Interdepartmental Air Traffic Control Board, coordinating agency between the Civil Aeronautics Board and the War, Navy and Commerce Departments.

Pilots are advised to avoid that area bounded by Central Park, the East River, Governor's Island and the Statue of Liberty and the Hudson River unless a minimum altitude of 2,500 feet can be maintained.

New Chief 6th Air Force

According to reports from Balboa, C. Z. Brig. Gen. George McCoy, Jr., of Vancouver, Wash., a veteran of the air war in the southwest Pacific arrived at Albrook Field on 30 Sept. to take over his duties as Chief of Staff of the Sixth Air Force.

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SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

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Development of Atomic Bomb
(Following is the concluding installment of the text the report on the development of atomic energy for military purposes. The report was prepared by H. D. Smyth, chairman of the Department of Physics of Princeton University, at the request of Maj. Gen. L. R. Groves, USA, who had charge of the atomic bomb project.)

**CHAPTER XII
THE WORK ON THE ATOMIC BOMB
The Objective**

12.1. The entire purpose of the work described in the preceding chapters was to explore the possibility of creating atomic bombs and to produce the concentrated fissionable materials which would be required in such bombs. In the present chapter, the last stage of the work will be described—the development at Los Alamos of the atomic bomb itself. As in other parts of the project, there are two phases to be considered: the organization, and the scientific and technical work itself. The organization will be described briefly; the remainder of the chapter will be devoted to the scientific and technical problems. Naturally, security considerations prevent a discussion of many of the most important phases of this work.

History and Organization

12.2. The project reorganization that occurred at the beginning of 1942, and the subsequent gradual transfer of the work from OSRD auspices to the Manhattan District have been described in Chapter V. It will be recalled that the responsibilities of the Metallurgical Laboratory at Chicago originally included a preliminary study of the physics of the atomic bomb. Some preliminary studies were made in 1941; and early in 1942 G. Breit got various laboratories (see Chapter VI, paragraph 6.38) started on the experimental study of problems that had to be solved before progress could be made on bomb design. As has been mentioned in Chapter VI, J. R. Oppenheimer of the University of California gathered a group together in the summer of 1942 for further theoretical investigation and also undertook to coordinate this experimental work. This work was officially under the Metallurgical Laboratory but the theoretical group did most of its work at the University of California. By the end of the summer of 1942, when General L. R. Groves took charge of the entire project, it was decided to expand the work considerably, and, at the earliest possible time, to set up a separate laboratory.

12.3. In the choice of a site for this atomic-bomb laboratory, the all-important considerations were secrecy and safety. It was therefore decided to establish the laboratory in an isolated location and to sever unnecessary connection with the outside world.

12.4. By November 1942 a site had been chosen—at Los Alamos, New Mexico. It was located on a mesa about 20 miles from Santa Fe. One asset of this site was the availability of considerable area for proving grounds, but initially the only structures on the site consisted of a handful of buildings which once constituted a small boarding school. There was no laboratory, no library, no shop, no adequate power plant. The sole means of approach was a winding mountain road. That the handicaps of the site were overcome to

a considerable degree is a tribute to the unstinting efforts of the scientific and military personnel.

12.5. J. R. Oppenheimer has been director of the laboratory from the start. He arrived at the site in March 1943, and was soon joined by groups and individuals from Princeton University, University of Chicago, University of California, University of Wisconsin, University of Minnesota, and elsewhere. With the vigorous support of General L. R. Groves, J. B. Conant, and others, Oppenheimer continued to gather around him scientists of recognized ability, so that the end of 1944 found an extraordinary galaxy of scientific stars gathered on this New Mexican mesa. The recruiting of junior scientific personnel and technicians was more difficult, since for such persons the disadvantages of the site were not always counterbalanced by an appreciation of the magnitude of the goal; the use of Special Engineer Detachment personnel improved the situation considerably.

12.6. Naturally, the task of assembling the necessary apparatus, machines, and equipment was an enormous one. Three carloads of apparatus from the Princeton project filled some of the most urgent requirements. A cyclotron from Harvard, two Van de Graaff generators from Wisconsin, and a Cockcroft-Walton high-voltage device from Illinois soon arrived. As an illustration of the speed with which the laboratory was set up, we may record that the bottom pole piece of the cyclotron magnet was not laid until 14 April, 1943, yet the first experiment was performed in early July. Other apparatus was acquired in quantity; subsidiary laboratories were built. Today this is probably the best-equipped physics research laboratory in the world.

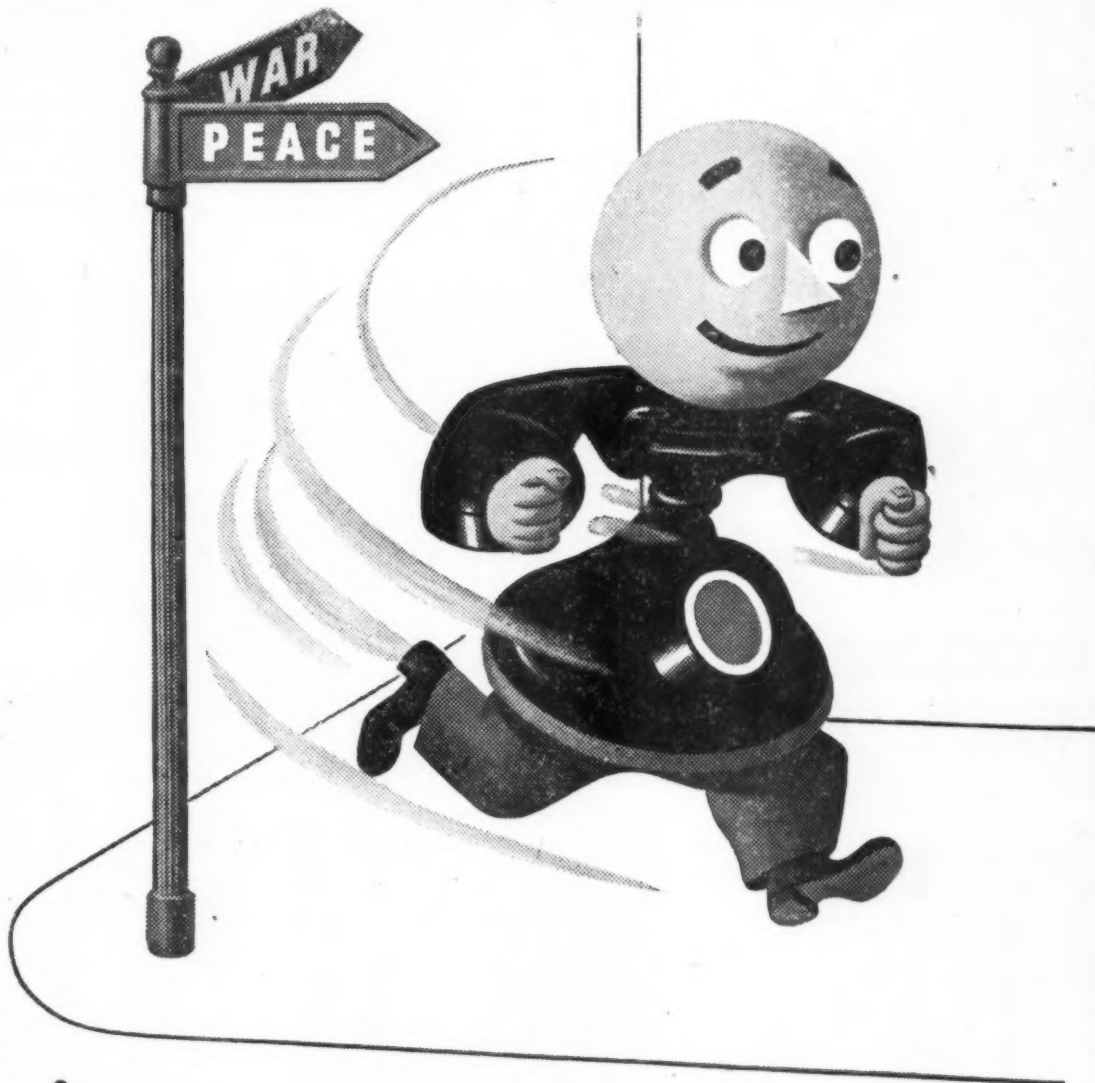
12.7. The laboratory was financed under a contract between the Manhattan District and the University of California.

STATE OF KNOWLEDGE IN APRIL 1943
General Discussion of the Problem

12.8. In Chapter II we stated the general

conditions required to produce a self-sustaining chain reaction. It was pointed out that there are four processes competing for neutrons: (1) the capture of neutrons by uranium which results in fission; (2) non-fission capture by uranium; (3) non-fission capture by impurities; and (4) escape of neutrons from the system. Therefore, the condition for obtaining such a chain reaction is that process (1) shall produce as many new neutrons as are consumed or lost in all four of the processes. It was pointed out that (2) may be reduced by removal of U-238 or by the use of a lattice and moderator, that (3) may be reduced by achieving a high degree of chemical purity, and that (4) may be reduced (relatively) by increasing the size of the system. In our earlier discussions of chain reactions it was always taken for granted that the

(Please Turn to Next Page)



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Development of Atomic Bomb
(Continued from Preceding Page)

chain-reacting system must not blow up. Now we want to consider how to make it blow up.

12.9. By definition, an explosion is a sudden and violent release (in a small region) of a large amount of energy. To produce an efficient explosion in an atomic bomb, the parts of the bomb must not become appreciably separated before a substantial fraction of the available nuclear energy has been released. (For expansion leads to increased escape of neutrons from the system and thus to premature termination of the chain reaction). Stated differently, the efficiency of the atomic bomb will depend on the ratio of (a) the speed with which neutrons generated by the first fissions get into other nuclei and produce further fission, and (b) the speed with which the bomb flies apart. Using known principles of energy generation, temperature and pressure rise, and expansion of solids and vapors, it was possible to estimate the order of magnitude of the time interval between the beginning and end of the nuclear chain reaction. Almost all the technical difficulties of the project come from the extraordinary brevity of this time interval.

12.10. In earlier chapters we stated that no self-sustaining chain reaction could be produced in a block of pure uranium metal, no matter how large, because of parasitic capture of the neutrons by U-238. This conclusion has been borne out by various theoretical calculations and also by direct experiment. For purposes of producing a non-explosive pile, the trick of using a lattice and a moderator suffices—by reducing parasitic capture sufficiently. For purposes of producing an explosive unit, however, it turns out that this process is unsatisfactory on two counts. First, the thermal neutrons take so long (so many micro-seconds) to act that only a feeble explosion would result. Second, a pile is ordinarily far too big to be transported. It is therefore necessary to cut down parasitic capture by removing the greater part of the U-238—or to use plutonium.

12.11. Naturally, these general principles—and others—had been well established before the Los Alamos project was set up.

Critical Size

12.12. The calculation of the critical size of a chain-reacting unit is a problem that has already been discussed in connection with piles. Although the calculation is simpler for a homogeneous metal unit than for a lattice,

inaccuracies remained in the course of the early work, both because of lack of accurate knowledge of constants and because of mathematical difficulties. For example, the scattering, fission, and absorption cross sections of the nuclei involved all vary with neutron velocity. The details of such variation were not known experimentally and were difficult to take into account in making calculations. By the spring of 1943 several estimates of critical size had been made using various methods of calculation and using the best available nuclear constants, but the limits of error remained large.

The Reflector or Tamper

12.13. In a uranium-graphite chain-reacting pile the critical size may be considerably reduced by surrounding the pile with a layer of graphite, since such an envelope "reflects" many neutrons back into the pile. A similar envelope can be used to reduce the critical size of the bomb, but here the envelope has an additional role: its very inertia delays the

expansion of the reacting material. For this reason such an envelope is often called a tamper. Use of a tamper clearly makes for a longer-lasting, more energetic, and more efficient explosion. The most effective tamper is the one having the highest density; high tensile strength turns out to be unimportant. It is a fortunate coincidence that materials of high density are also excellent as reflectors of neutrons.

Efficiency

12.14. As has already been remarked, the bomb tends to fly to bits as the reaction proceeds and this tends to stop the reaction. To calculate how much the bomb has to expand before the reaction stops is relatively simple. The calculation of how long this expansion takes and how far the reaction goes in that time is much more difficult.

12.15. While the effect of a tamper is to increase the efficiency both by reflecting neutrons and by delaying the expansion of the bomb, the effect on the efficiency is not as

great as on the critical mass. The reason for this is that the process of reflection is relatively time-consuming and may not occur extensively before the chain reaction is terminated.

Detonation and Assembly

12.16. As stated in Chapter II, it is impossible to prevent a chain reaction from occurring when the size exceeds the critical size. For there are always enough neutrons (from cosmic rays, from spontaneous fission reactions, or from alpha-particle-induced reactions in impurities) to initiate the chain. Thus until detonation is desired, the bomb must consist of a number of separate pieces each one of which is below the critical size (either by reason of small size or unfavorable shape). To produce detonation, the parts of the bomb must be brought together rapidly. In the course of this assembly process the chain reaction is likely to start—because of the pres-

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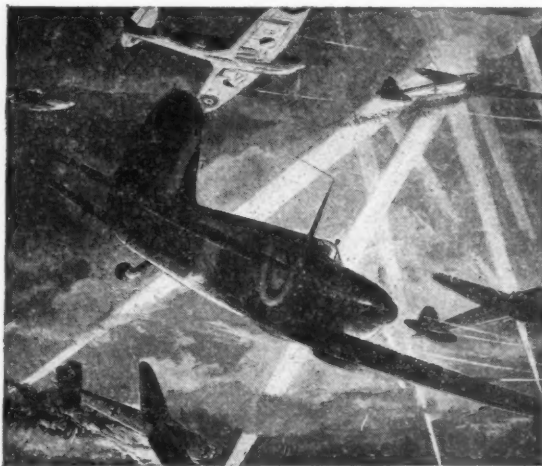
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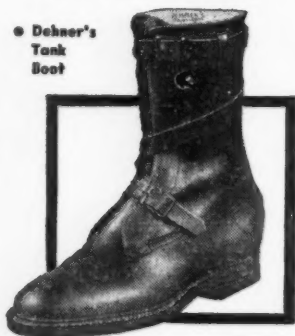
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Development of Atomic Bomb

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ence of stray neutrons—before the bomb has reached its most compact (most reactive) form. Thereupon the explosion tends to prevent the bomb from reaching that most compact form. Thus it may turn out that the explosion is so inefficient as to be relatively useless. The problem, therefore, is two-fold: (1) to reduce the time of assembly to a minimum; and (2) to reduce the number of stray (pre-detonation) neutrons to a minimum.

12.17. Some consideration was given to the danger of producing a "dud" or a detonation so inefficient that even the bomb itself would not be completely destroyed. This would, of course, be an undesirable outcome since it would present the enemy with a supply of highly valuable material.

Effectiveness

12.18. In Chapters II and IV it was pointed out that the amount of energy released was

not the sole criterion of the value of a bomb. There was no assurance that one uranium bomb releasing energy equal to the energy released by 20,000 tons of TNT would be as effective in producing military destruction as, say, 10,000 two-ton bombs. In fact, there were good reasons to believe that the destructive effect per calorie released decreases as the total amount of energy released increases. On the other hand, in atomic bombs the total amount of energy released per kilogram of fissionable material (i.e., the efficiency of energy release) increases with the size of the bomb. Thus the optimum size of the atomic bomb was not easily determined. A tactical aspect that complicates the matter further is the advantage of simultaneous destruction of a large area of enemy territory. In a complete appraisal of the effectiveness of an atomic bomb, attention must also be given to effects on morale.

The War Department now authorizes the further statement that the bomb is detonated

in combat, at such a height above the ground, as to give the maximum blast effect against structures, and to disseminate the radioactive products as a cloud. On account of the height of the explosion practically all the radioactive products are carried upward in the ascending column of hot air and dispersed harmlessly over a wide area. Even in the New Mexico test, where the height of explosion was necessarily low, only a very small fraction of the radioactivity was deposited immediately below the bomb.

Method of Assembly

12.19. Since estimates had been made of the speed that would bring together subcritical masses of U-235 rapidly enough to avoid pre-detonation, a good deal of thought had been given to practical methods of doing this. The obvious method of very rapidly assembling an atomic bomb was to shoot one part as a projectile in a gun against a second part as a target. The projectile mass, projectile speed, and gun caliber required were not far from

the range of standard ordnance practice, but novel problems were introduced by the importance of achieving sudden and perfect contact between projectile and target, by the use of tampers, and by the requirement of portability. None of these technical problems had been studied to any appreciable extent prior to the establishment of the Los Alamos laboratory.

12.20. It had also been realized that schemes probably might be devised whereby neutron absorbers could be incorporated in the bomb in such a way that they would be rendered less effective by the initial stages of the chain reactions. Thus the tendency for the bomb to detonate prematurely and inefficiently would be minimized. Such devices for increasing the efficiency of the bomb are called auto-catalytic.

Summary of Knowledge as of April 1945

12.21. In April 1945 the available information of interest in connection with the design of atomic bombs was preliminary and inaccurate. Further and extensive theoretical work on critical size, efficiency, effect of tamper, method of detonation, and effectiveness was urgently needed. Measurements of the nuclear constants of U-235, plutonium, and tamper material had to be extended and improved. In the cases of U-235 and plutonium, tentative measurements had to be made using only minute quantities until larger quantities became available.

12.22. Besides these problems in theoretical and experimental physics, there was a host of chemical, metallurgical, and technical problems that had hardly been touched. Examples were the purification and fabrication of U-235 and plutonium, and the fabrication of the tamper. Finally, there were problems of instantaneous assembly of the bomb that were staggering in their complexity.

THE WORK OF THE LABORATORY

Introduction

12.23. For administrative purposes the scientific staff at Los Alamos was arranged in seven divisions, which have been rearranged at various times. During the spring of 1945 the divisions were: Theoretical Physics Division under H. Bethe, Experimental Nuclear Physics Division under R. R. Wilson, Chemistry and Metallurgy Division under J. W. Kennedy and C. S. Smith, Ordnance Division under Capt. W. S. Parsons (USN), Explosives Division under G. B. Kistiakowsky, Bomb Physics Division under R. F. Bacher, and an Advanced Development Division under E. Fermi. All the divisions reported to J. R. Oppenheimer, Director of the Los Alamos Laboratory who has been assisted in coordinating the research by S. K. Allison since December 1944. J. Chadwick of England and N. Bohr of Denmark spent a great deal of time at Los Alamos and gave invaluable advice. Chadwick was the head of a British delegation which contributed materially to the success of the laboratory. For security reasons, most of the work of the laboratory can be described only in part.

Theoretical Physics Division

12.24. There were two considerations that gave unusual importance to the work of the theoretical physics division under H. Bethe. The first of these was the necessity for effecting simultaneous development of everything from the fundamental materials to the method of putting them to use—all despite the virtual unavailability of the principal materials (U-235 and plutonium) and the complete novelty of the processes. The second consideration was the impossibility of producing (as for experimental purposes) a "small-scale" atomic explosion by making use of only a small amount of fissionable material. (No explosion occurs at all unless the mass of the fissionable material exceeds the critical mass.) Thus it was necessary to proceed from data obtained by calculation.

(Please turn to Next Page)

though they had been in various stages of development and undergoing test flights long before Japan struck.

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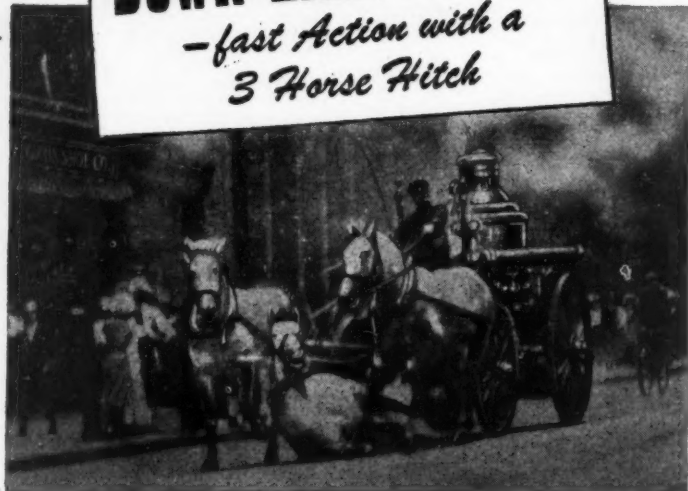
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Development of Atomic Bomb (Continued from Preceding Page)

tained in experiments on infinitesimal quantities of materials and to combine it with the available theories as accurately as possible in order to make estimates as to what would happen in the bomb. Only in this way was it possible to make sensible plans for the other parts of the project, and to make decisions on design and construction without waiting for elaborate experiments on large quantities of material. To take a few examples, theoretical work was required in making rough determinations of the dimensions of the gun, in guiding the metallurgists in the choice of tamper materials, and in determining the influence of the purity of the fissionable material on the efficiency of the bomb.

12.25. The determination of the critical size of the bomb was one of the main problems of the theoretical physics division. In the course of time, several improvements were made in the theoretical approach whereby it was possible to take account of practically all the complex phenomena involved. It was at first considered that the diffusion of neutrons was similar to the diffusion of heat, but this naive analogy had to be forsaken. In the early theoretical work the assumptions were made that the neutrons all had the same velocity and all were scattered isotropically. A method was thus developed which permitted calculation of the critical size for various shapes of the fissionable material provided that the mean free path of the neutrons was the same in the tamper material as in the fissionable material. This method was later improved first by taking account of the angular dependence of the scattering and secondly by allowing for difference in mean free path in core and tamper materials. Still later, means were found of taking into account the effects of the distribution in velocity of the neutrons, the variations of cross sections with velocity, and inelastic scattering in the core and tamper materials. Thus it became possible to compute critical sizes assuming almost any kind of tamper material.

12.26. The rate at which the neutron density decreases in bomb models which are smaller than the critical size can be calculated, and all the variables mentioned above can be taken into account. The rate of approach to the critical condition as the projectile part of the bomb moves toward the target part of the bomb has been studied by theoretical methods. Furthermore, the best distribution of fissionable material in projectile and target was determined by theoretical studies.

12.27. Techniques were developed for dealing with set-ups in which the number of neutrons is so small that a careful statistical analysis must be made of the effects of the neutrons. The most important problem in this connection was the determination of the probability that, when a bomb is larger than critical size, a stray neutron will start a continuing chain reaction. A related problem was the determination of the magnitude of the fluctuations in neutron density in a bomb whose size is close to the critical size. By the summer of 1945 many such calculations had been checked by experiments.

12.28. A great deal of theoretical work was done on the equation of state of matter at the high temperatures and pressures to be expected in the exploding atomic bombs. The expansion of the various constituent parts of the bomb during and after the moment of chain reaction has been calculated. The effects of radiation have been investigated in considerable detail.

12.29. Having calculated the energy that is released in the explosion of an atomic bomb, one naturally wants to estimate the military damage that will be produced. This involves analysis of the shock waves in air and in earth, the determination of the effectiveness of a detonation beneath the surface of the ocean, etc.

12.30. In addition to all the work mentioned above, a considerable amount of work was done in evaluating preliminary experiments. Thus an analysis was made of the back-scattering of neutrons by the various tamper materials proposed. An analysis was also made of the results of experiments on the multi-

plication of neutrons in subcritical amounts of fissionable material.

Experimental Nuclear Physics Division

12.31. The experiments performed by the Experimental Nuclear Physics group at Los Alamos were of two kinds: "differential" experiments as for determining the cross section for fission of a specific isotope by neutrons of a specific velocity, and "integral" experiments as for determining the average scattering of fission neutrons from an actual tamper.

12.32. Many nuclear constants had already been determined at the University of Chicago Metallurgical Laboratory and elsewhere, but a number of important constants were still undetermined—especially those involving high neutron velocities. Some of the outstanding questions were the following:

1. What are the fission cross sections of U-234, U-235, U-238, Pu-239, etc.? How do they vary with neutron velocity?
2. What are the elastic scattering cross sections for the same nuclei (also for nuclei of tamper materials)? How do they vary with neutron velocity?
3. What are the inelastic cross sections for the nuclei referred to above?
4. What are the absorption cross sections for processes other than fission?
5. How many neutrons are emitted per fission in the case of each of the nuclei referred to above?
6. What is the full explanation of the fact that the number of neutrons emitted per fission is not a whole number?
7. What is the initial energy of the neutrons produced by fission?
8. Does the number or energy of such neutrons vary with the speed of the incident neutrons?
9. Are fission neutrons emitted immediately?
10. What is the probability of spontaneous fission of the various fissionable nuclei?

12.33. In addition to attempting to find the answers to these questions the Los Alamos Experimental Nuclear Physics Division investigated many problems of great scientific interest which were expected to play a role in their final device. Whether or not this turned out to be the case, the store of knowledge thus accumulated by the Division forms an integral and invaluable part of all thinking on nuclear problems.

12.34. **Experimental Methods.** The earlier chapters contain little or no discussion of experimental techniques except those for the observing of fast (charged) particles (See Appendix 1.). To obtain answers to the ten questions posed above, we should like to be able to:

- (1) determine the number of neutrons of any given energy;
- (2) produce neutrons of any desired energy;
- (3) determine the angles of deflection of scattered neutrons;
- (4) determine the number of fissions occurring;
- (5) detect other consequences of neutron absorption, e.g., artificial radioactivity.

We shall indicate briefly how such observations are made.

12.35. **Detection of Neutrons.** There are three ways in which neutrons can be detected: by the ionization produced by light atomic nuclei driven forward at high speeds by elastic collisions with neutrons, by the radioactive disintegration of unstable nuclei formed by the absorption of neutrons, and by fission resulting from neutron absorption. All three processes lead to the production of ions and the resulting ionization may be detected using electroscopes, ionization chambers, Geiger-Muller counters, Wilson cloud chambers, tracks in photographic emulsion, etc.

12.36. While the mere detection of neutrons is not difficult, the measurement of the neutron velocities is decidedly more so. The Wilson cloud chamber method and the photographic emulsion method give the most direct results but are tedious to apply. More often various combinations of selective absorbers are used. Thus, for example, if a foil known to absorb neutrons of only one particular range of energies is inserted in the

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Development of Atomic Bomb

(Continued from Preceding Page)
path of the neutrons and is then removed, its degree of radioactivity is presumably proportional to the number of neutrons in the particular energy range concerned. Another scheme is to study the induced radioactivity known to be produced only by neutrons whose energy lies above a certain threshold energy.

12.37. One elegant scheme for studying the effects of neutrons of a single, arbitrarily-selected velocity is the "time of flight" method. In this method a neutron source is modulated, i.e., the source is made to emit neutrons in short "bursts" or "pulses." (In each pulse there are a great many neutrons—of a very wide range of velocities.) The target material and the detector are situated a considerable distance from the source (several feet or yards from it). The detector is "modulated" also, and with the same periodicity. The timing or phasing is made such that the detector is responsive only for a short interval beginning a certain time after the pulse of neutrons leaves the source. Thus any effects recorded by the detector (e.g., fissions in a layer of uranium deposited on an inner surface of an ionization chamber) are the result only of neutrons that arrive just at the moment of responsivity and therefore have traveled from the source in a certain time interval. In other words, the measured effects are due only to the neutrons having the appropriate velocity.

12.38. Production of Neutrons. All neutrons are produced as the result of nuclear reactions, and their initial speed depends on the energy balance of the particular reaction. If the reaction is endothermic, that is, if the total mass of the resultant particles is greater than that of the initial particles, the reaction does not occur unless the bombarding particle has more than the "threshold" kinetic energy. At higher bombarding energies the kinetic energy of the resulting particles, specifically of the neutrons, goes up with the increase of kinetic energy of the bombarding

particle above the threshold value. Thus the $\text{Li}^7(\text{p}, \text{n})\text{Be}^8$ reaction absorbs 1.6 Mev energy since the product particles are heavier than the initial particles. Any further energy of the incident protons goes into kinetic energy of the products so that the maximum speed of the neutrons produced goes up with the speed of the incident protons. However, to get neutrons of a narrow range of speed, a thin target must be used, the neutrons must all come off at the same angle, and the protons must all strike the target with the same speed.

12.39. Although the same energy and momentum conservation laws apply to exothermic nuclear reactions, the energy release is usually large compared to the kinetic energy of the bombarding particles and therefore essentially determines the neutron speed. Often there are several ranges of speed from the same reaction. There are some reactions that produce very high energy neutrons (nearly 15 Mev).

12.40. Since there is a limited number of nuclear reactions usable for neutron sources, there are only certain ranges of neutron speeds that can be produced originally. There is no difficulty about slowing down neutrons, but it is impossible to slow them down uniformly, that is, without spreading out the velocity distribution. The most effective slowing-down scheme is the use of a moderator, as in the graphite pile; in fact, the pile itself is an excellent source of thermal (i.e., very low speed) or nearly thermal neutrons.

12.41. Determination of Angles of Deflection. The difficulties in measuring the angles of deflection of neutrons are largely of intensity and interpretation. The number of neutrons scattered in a particular direction may be relatively small, and the "scattered" neutrons nearly always include many strays not coming from the intended target.

12.42. Determination of Number of Fissions. The determination of the number of fissions which are produced by neutrons or

occur spontaneously is relatively simple. Ionization chambers, counter tubes, and many other types of detectors can be used.

12.43. Detection of Products of Capture of Neutrons. Often it is desirable to find in detail what has happened to neutrons that are absorbed but have not produced fission, e.g., resonance or "radiative" capture of neutrons by U-238 to form U-239 which leads to the production of plutonium. Such studies usually involve a combination of microchemical separations and radioactivity analyses.

12.44. Some Experiments on Nuclear Constants. By the time that the Los Alamos laboratory had been established, a large amount of work had been done on the effects of slow neutrons on the materials then available. For example, the thermal-neutron fission cross section of natural ura-

nium had been evaluated, and similarly for the separated isotopes of uranium and for plutonium. Some data on high-speed-neutron fission cross sections had been published, and additional information was available in project laboratories. To extend and improve such data, Los Alamos perfected the use of the Van de Graaff generator for the $\text{Li}^7(\text{p}, \text{n})\text{Be}^8$ reaction, so as to produce neutrons of any desired energy lying in the range from 3000 electron volts to two million electron volts. Success was also achieved in modulating the cyclotron beam and developing the neutron time-of-flight method to produce (when desired) effects of many speed inter-

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Development of Atomic Bomb
(Continued from Preceding Page)

vals at once. Special methods were devised for filling in the gaps in neutron energy range. Particularly important was the refinement of measurement made possible as greater quantities of U-235, U-238 and plutonium began to be received. On the whole, the values of cross section for fission as a function of neutron energy from practically zero electron volts to three million electron volts is now fairly well known for these materials.

12.45. Some Integral Experiments. Two "integral experiments" (experiments on assembled or integrated systems comprising fissionable material, reflector, and perhaps moderator also) may be described. In the first of these integral experiments a chain-reacting system was constructed which included a relatively large amount of U-235 in liquid solution. It was designed to operate at a very low power level, and it had no cooling system. Its purpose was to provide verification of the effects predicted for reacting systems containing enriched U-235. The results were very nearly as expected.

12.46. The second integral experiment was carried out on a pile containing a mixture of uranium and a hydrogenous moderator. In this first form, the pile was thus a slow-neutron chain-reacting pile. The pile was then rebuilt using less hydrogen. In this version of the pile, fast-neutron fission became important. The pile was rebuilt several more times, less hydrogen being used each time. By such a series of reconstructions, the reaction character was successively altered, so that thermal neutron fission became less and less important while fast neutron fission became more and more important—approaching the conditions to be found in the bomb.

12.47. Summary of Results on Nuclear Physics. The nuclear constants of U-235, U-238, and plutonium have been measured with a reasonable degree of accuracy over the range of neutron energies from thermal to three million electron volts. In other words, questions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the ten questions posed at the beginning of this section have been answered. The fission spectrum (question 7) for U-235 and Pu-239 is reasonably well known. Spontaneous fission (question 10) has been studied for several types of nuclei. Preliminary results on questions 6, 8, and 9, involving details of the fission process, have been obtained.

Chemistry and Metallurgy Division

12.48. The Chemistry and Metallurgy Division of the Los Alamos Laboratory was under the joint direction of J. W. Kennedy and C. S. Smith. It was responsible for final purification of the enriched fissionable materials, for fabrication of the bomb core, tamper, etc., and for various other matters. In all this division's work on enriched fissionable materials special care had to be taken not to lose any appreciable amounts of the materials (which are worth much more than gold). Thus the procedures already well-established at Chicago and elsewhere for purifying and fabricating natural uranium were often not satisfactory for handling highly-enriched samples of U-235.

Ordnance, Explosives, and Bomb Physics Divisions

12.49. The above account of the work of the Theoretical Physics, Experimental Nuclear Physics, and Chemistry and Metallurgy Divisions is somewhat incomplete because important aspects of this work cannot be discussed for reasons of security. For the same reasons none of the work of the Ordnance, Explosives, and Bomb Physics Divisions can be discussed at all.

Summary

12.50. In the spring of 1943 an entirely new laboratory was established at Los Alamos, New Mexico, under J. R. Oppenheimer for the purpose of investigating the design and construction of the atomic bomb, from the stage of receipt of U-235 or plutonium to the stage of use of the bomb. The new laboratory improved the theoretical treatment of design and performance problems, refined and extended the measurements of the nuclear constants involved, developed methods of purifying the materials to be used, and, finally, designed and constructed operable atomic bombs.

**CHAPTER XIII
GENERAL SUMMARY****Present Overall Status**

13.1. As the result of the labors of the Manhattan District organization in Washington and in Tennessee, of the scientific groups at Berkeley, Chicago, Columbia, Los Alamos, and elsewhere, of the industrial groups at Clinton, Hanford, and many other places, the end of June 1945 finds us expecting from day to day to hear of the explosion of the first atomic bomb devised by man. All the problems are believed to have been solved at least well enough to make a bomb practicable. A sustained neutron chain reaction resulting from nuclear fission has been demonstrated; the conditions necessary to cause such a reaction to occur explosively have been established and can be achieved;

production plants of several different types are in operation, building up a stock pile of the explosive material. Although we do not know when the first explosion will occur nor how effective it will be, announcement of its occurrence will precede the publication of this report. Even if the first attempt is relatively ineffective, there is little doubt that later efforts will be highly effective; the devastation from a single bomb is expected to be comparable to that of a major air raid by usual methods.

13.2. A weapon has been developed that is potentially destructive beyond the wildest nightmares of the imagination; a weapon so ideally suited to sudden unannounced attack that a country's major cities might be destroyed overnight by an ostensibly friendly power. This weapon has been created not by the devilish inspiration of some warped genius but by the arduous labor of thousands of normal men and women working for the safety of their country. Many of the principles that have been used were well known to the international scientific world in 1940. To develop the necessary industrial processes from these principles has been costly in time, effort, and money, but the processes which we selected for serious effort have worked and several that we have not chosen could probably be made to work. We have an initial advantage in time because, so far as we know, other countries have not been able to carry out parallel developments during the war period. We also have a general advantage in scientific and particularly in industrial strength, but such an advantage can easily be thrown away.

13.3. Before the surrender of Germany there was always a chance that German scientists and engineers might be developing atomic bombs which would be sufficiently effective to alter the course of the war. There was therefore no choice but to work on them in this country. Initially many scientists could and did hope that some principle would emerge which would prove that atomic bombs were inherently impossible. This hope has faded gradually; fortunately in the same period the magnitude of the necessary industrial effort has been demonstrated so that the fear of German success weakened even before the end came. By the same token, most of us are certain that the Japanese cannot develop and use this weapon effectively.

Prognostication

13.4. As to the future, one may guess that technical developments will take place along two lines. From the military point of view it is reasonably certain that there will be improvements both in the processes of producing fissionable material and in its use. It is conceivable that totally different methods may be discovered for converting matter into energy since it is to be remembered that the energy released in uranium fission corresponds to the utilization of only about one-tenth of one per cent of its mass. Should a scheme be devised for converting to energy even as much as a few per cent of the matter of some common material, civilization would have the means to commit suicide at will.

13.5. The possible uses of nuclear energy are not all destructive, and the second direction in which technical development can be expected is along the paths of peace. In the fall of 1944 General Groves appointed a committee to look into these possibilities as well as those of military significance. This committee (Dr. R. C. Tolman, chairman; Rear Admiral E. W. Mills (USN) with Captain T. A. Solberg (USN) as deputy, Dr. W. K. Lewis, and Dr. H. D. Smyth) received a multitude of suggestions from men on the various projects, principally along the lines of the use of nuclear energy for power and the use of radioactive by-products for scientific, medical, and industrial purposes. While there was general agreement that a great industry might eventually arise, comparable, perhaps, with the electronics industry, there was disagreement as to how rapidly such an industry would grow; the consensus was that the growth would be slow over a period of many years. At least there is no immediate prospect of running cars with nuclear power or lighting houses with radioactive lamps although there is a good probability that nuclear power for special purposes could be developed within ten years and that plentiful supplies of radioactive materials can have a profound effect on scientific research and perhaps on the treatment of certain diseases in a similar period.

Planning for the Future

13.6. During the war the effort has been to achieve the maximum military results. It has been apparent for some time that some sort of government control and support in the field of nuclear energy must continue after the war. Many of the men associated with the project have recognized this fact and have come forward with various proposals, some of which were considered by the Tolman Committee, although it was only a temporary advisory committee reporting to General Groves. An interim committee at a high level is now engaged in formulating plans for a continuing organization. This committee is also discussing matters of general policy about which many of the more thoughtful men on the project have been

deeply concerned since the work was begun and especially since success became more and more probable.

The Questions Before the People

13.7. We find ourselves with an explosive which is far from completely perfected. Yet the future possibilities of such explosives are appalling, and their effects on future wars and international affairs are of fundamental importance. Here is a new tool for mankind, a tool of unimaginable destructive power. Its development raises many questions that must be answered in the near future.

13.8. Because of the restrictions of military security there has been no chance for the Congress or the people to debate such questions. They have been seriously considered by all concerned and vigorously debated among the scientists, and the conclusions reached have been passed along to the highest authorities. These questions are not technical questions; they are political and social questions, and the answers given to them may affect all mankind for generations. In thinking about them the men on the project have been thinking as citizens of the United States vitally interested in the welfare of the human race. It has been their duty and that of the responsible high government officials who were informed to look beyond the limits of the present war and its weapons to the ultimate implications of these discoveries. This was a heavy responsibility. In a free country like ours, such questions should be debated by the people and decisions must be made by the people through their representatives. This is one reason for the release of this report. It is a semi-technical report which it is hoped men of science in this country can use to help their fellow citizens in reaching wise decisions. The people of the country must be informed if they are to discharge their responsibilities wisely.

**APPENDIX I
METHODS OF OBSERVING FAST PARTICLES FROM NUCLEAR REACTIONS**

In Chapter I we pointed out the importance of ionization in the study of radioactivity and mentioned the electroscope. In this appendix we shall mention one method of historical importance comparable with the electroscope but no longer used, and then we shall review the various methods now in use for observing alpha particles, beta particles (or positrons), gamma rays, and neutrons, or their effects.

Scintillations

The closest approach that can be made to "seeing" an atom is to see the bright flash of light that an alpha particle or high-speed proton makes when it strikes a fluorescent screen. All that is required is a piece of glass covered with zinc sulphide, a low-power microscope, a dark room, a well-rested eye, and of course a source of alpha particles. Most of Rutherford's famous experiments, including that mentioned in paragraph 1.17, involved "counting" scintillations but the method is tedious and, as far as the author knows, has been entirely superseded by electrical methods.

The Process of Ionization

When a high-speed charged particle like an alpha particle or a high-speed electron passes through matter, it disrupts the molecules that it strikes by reason of the electrical forces between the charged particle and the electrons in the molecule. If the material is gaseous, the resultant fragments or ions may move apart and, if there is an electric field present, the electrons knocked out of the molecules move in one direction and the residual positive ions in another direction. An initial beta particle with a million electron volts energy will produce some 18,000 ionized atoms before it is stopped completely since on the average it uses up about 60 volts energy in each ionizing collision. Since each ionization process gives both a positive and a negative ion, there is a total of 36,000 charges set free by one high-speed electron, but since each charge is only 1.6×10^{-19} coulomb, the total is only about 6×10^{-15} coulomb and is still very minute. The best galvanometer can be made to measure a charge of about 10^{-10} coulomb. It is possible to push the sensitivity of an electrometer to about 10^{-12} coulomb, but the electrometer is a very inconvenient instrument to use.

An alpha particle produces amounts of ionization comparable with the beta particle. It is stopped more rapidly, but it produces more ions per unit of path. A gamma ray is much less efficient as an ionizer since the process is quite different. It does occasionally set free an electron from a molecule by Compton scattering or the photoelectric effect, and this secondary electron has enough energy to produce ionization. A neutron, as we have already mentioned in the text, produces ionization only indirectly by giving high velocity to a nucleus by elastic collision, or by disrupting a nucleus with resultant ionization by the fragments.

If we are to detect the ionizing effects of these particles, we must evidently use the resultant effect of a great many particles or have very sensitive means of measuring electric currents.

The Electroscope

Essentially the electroscope determines to

what degree the air immediately around it has become conducting as the result of the ions produced in it.

The simplest form of electroscope is a strip of gold leaf a few centimeters long, suspended by a hinge from a vertical insulated rod. If the rod is charged, the gold leaf also takes up the same charge and stands out at an angle as a result of the repulsion of like charges. As the charge leaks away, the leaf gradually swings down against the rod, and the rate at which it moves is a measure of the conductivity of the air surrounding it.

A more rugged form of electroscope was devised by C. C. Lauritsen, who substituted a quartz fiber for the gold leaf and used the elasticity of the fiber as the restoring force instead of gravity. The fiber is made conducting by a thin coating of metal. Again the instrument is charged, and the fiber, after initial deflection, gradually comes back to its uncharged position. The position of the fiber is read in a low-power microscope. These instruments can be made portable and rugged and fairly sensitive. They are the standard field instrument for testing the level of gamma radiation, particularly as a safeguard against dangerous exposure.

Ionization Chambers

An ionization chamber measures the total number of ions produced directly in it. It usually consists of two plane electrodes between which there is a strong enough electric field to draw all the ions to the electrodes before they recombine but not strong enough to produce secondary ions as in the instruments we shall describe presently.

By careful design and the use of sensitive amplifiers an ionization chamber can measure a number of ions as low as that produced by a single alpha particle, or it can be used much like an electroscope to measure the total amount of ionizing radiation present instantaneously, or it can be arranged to give the total amount of ionization that has occurred over a period of time.

Proportional Counters

While ionization chambers can be made which will respond to single alpha particles, it is far more convenient to use a self-amplifying device, that is, to make the ions originally produced make other ions in the same region so that the amplifier circuits need not be so sensitive.

In a proportional counter one of the electrodes is a fine wire along the axis of the second electrode, which is a hollow cylinder. The effect of the wire is to give strong electric field strengths close to it even for relatively small potential differences between it and the other electrode. This strong field quickly accelerates the primary ions formed by the alpha or beta particle or photon, and these accelerated primary ions (particularly the electrons) in turn form secondary ions in the gas with which the counter is filled so that the total pulse of current is much increased.

It is possible to design and operate such counters in such a way that the total number of ions formed is proportional to the number of primary ions formed. Thus after amplification a current pulse can be seen on an oscilloscope, the height of which will indicate how effective an ionizer the initial particle was. It is quite easy to distinguish in this way between alpha particles and beta particles and photons, and the circuits can be arranged to count only the pulses of greater than a chosen magnitude. Thus a proportional counter can count alpha particles against a background of betas or can even count only the alpha particles having more than a certain energy.

Geiger-Mueller Counters

If the voltage on a proportional counter is raised, there comes a point when the primary ions from a single alpha particle, beta particle, or photon will set off a discharge through the whole counter, not merely multiply the number of primary ions in the region where they are produced. This is a trigger action and the current is independent of the number of ions produced; furthermore, the current would continue indefinitely if no steps were taken to quench it. Quenching can be achieved entirely by arranging the external circuits so that the voltage drops as soon as current passes or by using a mixture of gases in the counter which "poison" the electrode surface as soon as the discharge passes and temporarily prevent the further emission of electrons, or by combining both methods.

The Geiger-Mueller counter was developed before the proportional counter and remains the most sensitive instrument for detecting ionizing radiation, but all it does is "count" any ionizing radiation that passes through it whether it be an alpha particle, proton, electron, or photon.

The Art of Counter Measurements

It is one thing to describe the various principles of ionization chambers, counters, and the like; quite another to construct and operate them successfully.

First of all, the walls of the counter chamber must allow the particles to enter the counter. For gamma rays this is a minor problem, but for relatively low-speed electrons or positrons or for alpha particles the

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Development of Atomic Bomb (Continued from Preceding Page)

walls of the counter must be very thin or there must be thin windows.

Then there are great variations in the details of the counter itself, spacing and size of electrodes, nature of the gas filling the chamber, its pressure, and so on.

Finally, the interpretation of the resultant data is a tricky business. The absorption of the counter walls and of any external absorbers must be taken into account; the geometry of the counter with relation to the source must be estimated to translate observed counts into actual number of nuclear events; last but not always least, statistical fluctuations must be considered since all nuclear reactions are governed by probability laws.

The Wilson Cloud Chamber

There is one method of observing nuclear particles that depends directly on ionization but is not an electrical method. It uses the fact that supersaturated vapor will condense more readily on ions than on neutral molecules. If air saturated with water vapor is cooled by expansion just after an alpha particle has passed through it, tiny drops of water condense on the ions formed by the alpha particle and will reflect a bright light strongly enough to be seen or photographed as the actual path of the alpha particle is recorded.

This method developed by C. T. R. Willson in Cambridge, England, about 1912 has been enormously useful in studying the behavior of individual particles, alphas, protons, electrons, positrons, mesotrons, photons, and the fast atoms caused by collisions with alphas, protons, or neutrons. Unlike the scintillation method, its companion tool for many years, it has not been superseded and is still used extensively, particularly to study details of collisions between nuclear particles and atoms.

The Photographic Method

The tracks of individual particles passing through matter can also be observed in photographic emulsions, but the lengths of path are so small that they must be observed under a microscope, where they appear as a series of developed grains marking the passage of the particle. This method of observation requires practically no equipment but is tedious and of limited usefulness. It is possible, however, to use the general blackening of a photographic film as a measure of total exposure to radiation, a procedure that has been used to supplement or to replace electroscopes for safety control in many parts of the project.

The Observation and Measurement of Neutrons

None of the methods we have described are directly applicable to neutrons, but all of them are indirectly applicable since neutrons produce ions indirectly. This happens in two ways—by elastic collision and by nuclear reaction. As we have already described, a fast neutron in passing through matter occasionally approaches an atomic nucleus so closely as to impart to it a large

amount of momentum and energy according to the laws of elastic collision. The nucleus thereby becomes a high-speed charged particle which will produce ionization in an ionization chamber, counter, or cloud chamber. But if the neutron has low speed, e.g., thermal, the struck nucleus will not get enough energy to cause ionization. If, on the other hand, the neutron is absorbed and the resultant nucleus breaks up with the release of energy, ionization will be produced. Thus, for the detection of high-speed neutrons one has a choice between elastic collisions and nuclear reaction, but for thermal speeds only nuclear reaction will serve.

The reaction most commonly used is the $B^{10}(n,\alpha)Li^7$ reaction which releases about 2.5 Mev energy shared between the resultant alpha particle and Li^7 nucleus. This is ample to produce ionization. This reaction is used by filling an ionization chamber or proportional counter with boron trifluoride

gas so that the reaction occurs in the region where ionization is wanted; as an alternative the interior of the chamber or counter is lined with boron. The ionization chamber then serves as an instrument to measure overall neutron flux while the proportional counter records numbers of individual neutrons.

One of the most valuable methods of measuring neutron densities by nuclear reactions depends on the production of artificial radioactive nuclei. A foil known to be made radioactive by neutron bombardment is inserted at a point where the neutron intensity is wanted. After a given time it is removed and its activity measured by an electroscope or counter. The degree of activity that has been built up is then a measure of the number of neutrons that have been absorbed. This method has the obvious disadvantage that it does not give an instantaneous response as do the ionization chamber and

counter.

One of the most interesting methods developed on the project is to use the fission of uranium as the nuclear reaction for neutron detection. Furthermore, by separating the isotopes, fast and slow neutrons can be differentiated.

Since the probability of a neutron reaction occurring is different for every reaction and for every neutron speed, difficulties of translating counts or current measurements into numbers and speeds of neutrons present are even greater than for other nuclear particles. No one need be surprised if two able investigators give different numbers for supposedly the same nuclear constant. It is only by an intricate series of interlocking

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

► **FOREIGN AFFAIRS.** There were two developments of the week which appear certain to have important international repercussions. The first was the Soviet proposal for the creation of a Four Power Council to govern Japan, which would mean subordination of General of the Army MacArthur, and the second was the revelation by the President that under consideration is the Churchill proposal to continue the Combined Chiefs of Staff as a permanent institution. Secretary Byrnes in London announced he had agreed to a meeting in Washington of an Allied commission, which, among other things, would consider the creation of a control council for Japan similar to that which administers Germany and Austria. On her part Russia opposed the creation of the commission but insisted upon the immediate establishment of the control council. As to the Combined Chiefs of Staff suggestion it will be recalled that when Mr. Churchill was Prime Minister he advocated that the body which conducted the war for the United States and Britain should continue to function as the over-all control of American and British military interests. Subordinate to this organization are many committees which have to deal with allocations of munitions, foods and other materials, which lie deep in the fabric of the national economies. Just how far the President is prepared to go in this matter will depend upon the conversations that are known to be in progress. It is regarded as significant that the President answered a question relative to the permanency of the Combined Chiefs of Staff immediately after the failure of the meeting of the council of foreign ministers in London—a circumstance that probably will have influence upon the policies Russia will pursue.

The Soviet government's demand for the subordination of General MacArthur to a four power commission in the control of Japan is a natural sequence to the campaign of detraction of General MacArthur, in which the State Department unwisely participated for other reasons. It represents a direct move by Moscow to assert Russian interest in the western Pacific and acquisition of a group of islands strategically located off the mainland of East Asia.

It parallels Russia's adamant opposition at the meeting of foreign ministers to any relaxation of her hold in the Balkans or any weakening of her aim to control Europe.

Sovereign in Siberia, bordering Korea, controlling Manchuria through its communications, Moscow is determined to assert its position in the Far East and the Pacific.

The convoking of a commission to talk things over, as suggested by Secretary Byrnes in London, weakened President Truman's previous stand against any interference with General MacArthur, but even that is not sufficient for Moscow. That Foreign Commissar Molotov says conditions have changed since Moscow originally agreed to the over-all command of General MacArthur as representative of the Allies in Japan is beside the point.

Russia estimated that the Pacific war would last longer and that before it ended she would be well entrenched in the Far East. The sudden end of hostilities caught her off balance. She is now moving to redress the balance by demanding a voice equal to ours and to the others in the control of Japan to the subordination of the position we assumed as the power which largely fought and won the war of the Pacific.

What President Truman's position will be is for determination in the light of his discussions with Secretary Byrnes. He can hardly modify essentially the stand he took in the directive of 6 Sept. to General MacArthur without our loss of position and prestige.

It is to be expected that before arriving at a decision he will consider the Russian demand in the light of the reports made by Secretary Byrnes on other phases of the unfortunate meeting of foreign ministers.

Beyond question Russia's demand for getting a firm seat in Japan with all that implies is genuine, though she possibly also has in mind using it as a lever to force concessions from the Anglo-Americans regarding her designs in Eastern Europe, the Balkans and the Adriatic as well as her claims to Italian territory in North Africa and on the Red Sea.

Russia did not have her aims approved at London but she retained the liberty of unilateral action and gained the prestige that goes with wrecking the conference.

Secretary Byrnes did not attain his primary objective of an Italian treaty, nor did he win approval of a general peace conference or other matters. However, Mr. Byrnes did not move away from Britain and sit with Mr. Molotov as the late President Roosevelt at meetings of the Big Three often sided with Premier Stalin against Mr. Churchill. And he avoided personal recriminations in which others indulged in the hope that later something might be salvaged from the wreckage.

Mr. Bevin for his part revealed the Labor Government as more determined against yielding to Moscow than was the Conservative government under Mr. Churchill. True, the urge for unity is not as great as it was during hostilities, but Mr. Bevin could have done no other with Britain desperate in the face of the ambitions of Soviet Russia.

Possibly the Big Three may now decide to get together in an effort to iron out differences, even though they could not agree in exchanges during the meeting of the foreign ministers. France, Canada, and other countries are opposed to any further meetings of the Big Three without including them, but Messrs. Truman, Attlee and Stalin can meet, if they say the word and decide to ignore the dissatisfaction of the lesser governments.

The air will be cleared in the next few months in respect to two questions that lay vitally in the background of the meeting of the foreign ministers. By that time our course presumably will be charted concerning financial aid to Britain. The powers will then know what to expect in the postwar economic world. They will be able to perceive with some clarity the form that reconstruction and world trade will take.

They will also know more of the potentialities of the atomic bomb now that President Truman has informed Congress of his view that its power should be controlled, and its use in warfare outlawed, and that preliminary talks on control of the energy will be held with Britain and Canada. The President judiciously is withholding an elaboration of his views to Congress on the international aspects of the bomb until he has discussed the London conference at length with Secretary Byrnes.

One offshoot of the report made by Mr. Harrison on the condition of misplaced persons in Germany, was the appeal President Truman made to Prime Minister Attlee for Britain to open the doors of Palestine to the unfortunate Jews but thus far without satisfactory results. The President is still pressing the matter even though his efforts are arousing concern in the Arab states.

Although unofficial reports indicate that the British may ask us in return for

a favor on Palestine to send troops to assist in policing the country and to assume a share of political responsibility there, President Truman has received no official approaches from London on the matter.

Our refusal to join in the drafting of a western hemisphere military alliance at Rio de Janeiro because Argentina would attend in favor of negotiating the treaty through regular diplomatic channels to the exclusion of Argentina, while accompanied by fresh denunciations of the Buenos Aires government, constitutes an admission of a realization on our part that Argentina, after all, has friends in this hemisphere and that, therefore, the negotiation of the pact in open conference might produce embarrassing moments. How long it will require to negotiate the treaty through diplomatic channels is highly problematical.

President Truman's decision not to recognize formally the independence of the Philippines before the statutory date of July 4, 1946, is based exclusively upon considerations of the immediate internal problems confronting the islands. As a matter of fact Secretary Byrnes's suggestion that the Commonwealth government be represented in the advisory talks here on the control of Japan was tantamount to recognition.

The vote of the United Nations in London to establish the permanent headquarters of the world security organization in San Francisco where the Charter was given birth was expected as a natural choice. British and French opposition, although they favored Geneva as the seat of the League of Nations, gave a jarring note to what was otherwise an harmonious meeting quite in contrast to the sessions of the foreign ministers.

► **USE OF UNOFFICIAL FUNDS.** There will come shortly before the War and Navy Department the problem of recommending the disposition of the several millions of non-appropriated funds which have come into their possession. The largest single item of such funds will be the enormous profits made through the sale of the government publication *Yank* to the troops overseas and in this country, discontinuance of which has been ordered by 31 December. Another large amount will accrue from the profits made by the various editions of another government publication, *Stars and Stripes*. Also to be disposed of will be the mess funds, club funds, and other unofficial monies left when ships and units are inactivated in both the Army and Navy.

These funds, which actually belong collectively to the men who served in the Armed Forces, should not be permitted to revert to the general fund of the Treasury. Neither should they be used for any official or semi-official projects which, if meritorious, should be supported by regular appropriations. The best use to which they could be put would be for the welfare of all Service personnel and their families, and that could be done by turning them over to the Relief Associations which have been organized in the Army, Navy, and Air Force. These associations are run largely by the voluntary efforts of the wives of service personnel, without overhead cost so that all of the available money is used for the relief of needy Service men and their wives and families. The good work they have performed has endeared them to all of the Armed Forces and there will be much greater need for their activities during the readjustment period which will follow the war and demobilization. We urge, therefore, that the Secretaries of the War and Navy initiate legislation authorizing that all these unofficial funds be turned over to the Relief Associations.

► **TREATMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS.** It was inevitable that General Patton should have been called to account for his unfortunate comparison of Nazis and anti-Nazis with Democrats and Republicans. Such a comparison implied that there was no basis for the fundamental reason for our participation in the war against Germany—the destruction of the brutal and world-shaking system which Hitler created. That the truth might not be clouded, and the cause for which our soldiers fought and died, not be discredited, it was necessary and proper that this soldier, efficient and gallant though he had been in battle leadership, should suffer the discipline his explosive utterance required. His transference to an inactive army, however, must not be regarded as acceptance by the military of the strictures passed upon General Eisenhower's command for the treatment accorded displaced persons, especially Jews, which are contained in the report to the President made by Earl G. Harrison, who is serving as the American representative on the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. Probably the most exaggerated statement made by Mr. Harrison is that "as matters now stand, we appear to be treating the Jews as the Nazis treated them, except that we do not exterminate them." That he deemed it necessary to qualify this sweeping condemnation is shown by his later references to the gigantic task of getting back to their homes four of the more than six million displaced persons found in Germany and Austria—"a phenomenal performance"—and to the improvement in the conditions since VE Day in which most of the remaining displaced persons were living. Further he admits exceptions with respect to all the generalizations he made. The truth is the camps in which the hundred thousand Jews remaining are quartered, were continued because convenient for the care of these people. No longer of the "slave" class, they excel in sanitary conditions to those existing in devastated German cities. Moreover, our Medical officers look after the sick. The caloric content of the food furnished 2,000, which Mr. Harrison dismisses as relatively unimportant, is twice that supplied by the Germans, and so far as clothing is concerned, its lack cannot be ascribed to the Army, but to the failure to ship abroad the huge quantities collected in various cities in the United States and allowed to moulder in warehouses. Mr. Harrison decried the presence of military guards at the camps. Had they been withdrawn many of these people suffering from malnutrition and consequently open to disease, would have spread infection, since their one objective is to return to their old homes. This may result from the President's orders to requisition German homes for their habitation. In order to promote morale, movies and band concerts were and are provided, and the displaced are encouraged to present intra-camp shows. In spite of Mr. Harrison and his report, the fact stands out that within three months, and now six months, General Eisenhower's forces have done a job which compares in many respects to the record made in liberating the unfortunates whom German brutality worked and starved. The country may expect it to do a better one now that his Command is free from military planning and operations, and can devote itself to the execution of the duties the Occupation has imposed upon it.

► **ARMY GROUND FORCES.** Four general officers were awarded Distinguished Service Medals by General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General of Army Ground Forces, in ceremonies at the Pentagon last week. They were Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge, Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, Brig. Gen. Harold A. Nisley and Brig. Gen. Eugene L. Harrison.

Maj. Gen. Willard G. Wyman, GSC, is announced as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of Army Ground Forces. He commanded the 71st Infantry Division from October, 1944, until last month during the division's entire period of combat in northern France and Germany.

The assignment of Brig. Gen. John P. Doyle, USA, and Brig. Gen. George W.

Smythe, USA, to the Ground Requirements Section was announced this week. Gen. Doyle was Deputy Chief of Staff, Strategic Air Forces, European Theater of Operations, from July to September of this year, having previously commanded the 42nd Bomb Wing. Gen. Smythe served as Assistant Commanding General of the 80th Infantry (Blue Ridge) Division from May to August, 1945. Before that he was Commanding Officer of the 47th Infantry Regiment, 9th Infantry Division, leading that unit in action in Morocco and through the Tunisian campaign, and in Europe across France and Germany.

Other officers newly assigned to this headquarters are Col. Wallace H. Brucker, CAC, Col. Marion Carson, Cav., Lt. Col. Robert M. Leich, FA and Maj. Peter L. Dal Ponte, Inf., all of whom were assigned to the Ground Requirements Section; Col. John G. Hill, Inf., Ground G-3 Section; Col. William D. Long, Inf., Ground Special Information Section; Lt. Col. Herbert F. Croen, jr., CWS, Ground Plans Section; Lt. Col. William Lorimer, III, Inf., Ground G-1 Section; WOJG Raymond Abbata, AUS, Ground G-4 Section; and WOJG Newton H. Morgan, AUS, Ground Signal Section.

Armored Center—Military representatives of four Central American countries visited Fort Knox recently on a four-day inspection tour of the post. The group of eight officers and two United States aides is on a 30-day inspection tour of United States military installations.

The group of visiting dignitaries included Col. Donato Yglesias and Lt. Col. Egidio Duran, Costa Rica; Col. Alfredo Zepeda and Maj. Paul Flores, Honduras; Col. Gustavo Lopez and Maj. Carlos Bermadez, El Salvador; Col. Ernest Matamoros and Maj. Roberto Martinez, Nicaragua.

Armored Replacement Training Center—In a special message to Capt. Helen A. Burns, Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commanding general of Army Ground Forces, commended the ARTC WAC Detachment for its achievement of being awarded the Meritorious Service Unit plaque. Formal presentation of the award is expected to be made shortly.

Armored School—Officers recently assigned to the Armored School include the following: Col. Leander L. Doan and 1st Lt. Charles J. O'Lander, Armored Officer Candidate School; Lt. Col. Frank J. Redding, Tactics Department; Capt. Ralph M. Wyse and 2nd Lt. Salvatore V. Patane, Tank Department; 1st Lt. Floyd A. Northrop, Training Group; Capt. Charles B. Hazelrigg, 1st Lt. Ray H. Winstead and 2nd Lt. Milton Crainsky, all of School Troops.

Cavalry School—2nd Lt. Mary E. Wolk, School Troops, has been assigned to temporary duty at Purdue University for the WAC Personnel Administration Class No. 9.

Maj. John I. H. Eales, Cav., has reported for duty with Staff and Faculty and has been assigned as S-4.

Capt. George W. Witte, jr., IGD, has reported for duty with the Staff and Faculty, and has been assigned as Inspector General.

The following officers are relieved from duty with the Staff and Faculty and are attached unassigned to Separation Point Detachment, Fort Riley, for discharge: Capt. Richard S. Davies, Cav.; Capt. Reeves R. Houghton, Cav.; Capt. George J. Bonnymen, FA; Capt. James F. Carter, Cav.

Lt. Col. Maurice E. Webb, Cav., has been relieved from assignment with the Cavalry Board and has been assigned to Staff and Faculty with the Department of Weapons.

Antiaircraft Command—Lt. Col. Charles C. Hanson, CAC, has been assigned to the G-3 Section, Antiaircraft Command, as I & E officer. He is replacing Lt. Col. Julius W. Bischoff, who will be relieved from active duty.

Lt. Col. Max S. George, CAC, has been assigned to the G-1 Section.

Lt. Col. Francis R. Abbott, CAC, and Maj. John E. Conner, CAC, have been assigned to the G-3 Section, Antiaircraft Command.

Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center—Brig. Gen. Harry F. Meyers assumed command of the Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center at Fort Bliss, Texas. Gen. Meyers was in command of the 74th AAA Brigade, which served with distinction in the European Theater of Operations.

Field Artillery School—Col. James K. Wilson, jr., Atlanta, Ga., formerly Chief of the Morale Branch of G-1 of SHAEP, this week was named assistant to Col. John F. Roehm, Director of the Department of Communications here.

Lt. Col. Claude L. Shepard, jr., Corydon, Iowa, who was at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck on 7 Dec., 1941, and later saw action in Sicily, Italy, France and Germany, was named Executive Officer of the Department of Air Training here succeeding Maj. Stephen H. King, who was acting executive.

A water color drawing, showing the Royal Artillery parade ground and buildings at Woolwich, England, was presented to Gen. Hibbs by Col. Peter Gregson, head of the Royal Artillery section of the British Army Staff in North America.

► **NAVY SHIPS.** **USS Callaghan:** The USS Callaghan, last destroyer sunk in the war, was struck by a Kamikaze plane off Okinawa 29 July 1945, just 49 minutes before she was scheduled to start back to the United States.

One officer and 47 enlisted men are listed as dead as a result of the explosions and fire that followed the suicide crash. Had the Kamikaze plane been shot down it would have been the 13th credited to the Callaghan in her 18 months of Pacific duty.

Comdr. Francis J. Johnson, USN, was relieved as commanding officer of the vessel on 31 Oct. 1944 by Comdr. Charles M. Bertholf, USN.

The Callaghan shot down 12 planes and assisted in the destruction of a similar number. She rescued 27 men from the water, including ten of the enemy. She sank one midget submarine, one picket boat, and destroyed or damaged three suicide

boats. She took part in eight major combat operations, including Okinawa.

USS Essex: The USS Essex, dubbed by her crew as the "fightingest ship in the Navy," is home from the wars with a two-year record of battle action, supporting every major Pacific engagement from Tarawa to Tokyo Bay.

After remaining in the Pacific combat zone for 17 continuous months, the longest unbroken period for any carrier, the gallant leader of a mighty fleet of floating air-dromes steamed into Puget Sound 13 Sept. for a complete overhaul at the Bremerton Navy Yard. She came direct from Tokyo Bay.

The Essex produced the leading individual Naval flyer, Comdr. David McCampbell, USN, who shot down 34 Japanese planes during his tour of combat duty, and the leading combat air group—Air Group 83—which flew 36,841.2 combat hours up to the war's end.

The Essex fought in 68 combat operations against the Japanese, starting with the Marcus and Wake Island strikes, straight through all the stepping-stones to Tokyo. Her antiaircraft guns shot down 33 attacking planes, and her air groups destroyed 1,531 Japanese aircraft in addition to receiving credit for an additional 800 probably destroyed.

Essex aviators sent 25 Japanese warships and 86 noncombatant vessels to the bottom, while ringing up a total score of 419 ships. Her fliers also damaged 113 war vessels and 195 noncombatant ships.

Four commanding officers were on the flying bridge of the Essex during her operations between 1 June 1943 and 15 Aug. 1945. They are Rear Adm. (then Capt.) D. B. Duncan, USN; Rear Adm. (then Capt.) Ralph A. Ofstie, USN; Capt. C. W. Wiber, USN; and Capt. Roscoe L. Brown, USN.

Air Officer of the carrier during her historic 79-day cruise off Okinawa was Comdr. Stanley C. Strong, USN.

USS Utah: A plaque will be placed in the State Capitol at Salt Lake City, Utah, commemorating the six officers and 52 men who lost their lives at Pearl Harbor on 7 Dec. 1941, in the sinking of the former battleship USS Utah, which, it may be revealed now, was an antiaircraft training ship and experimental laboratory for the Pacific fleet.

The Utah still lies nine-tenths submerged alongside Ford Island in Pearl Harbor. Surviving crew members of the Utah decided to use the left over Ship's Service funds to construct a suitable memorial to their comrades who died during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, mostly by strafing in the water.

While such a project was held up during the war because of the shortage of materials, the last commanding officer of the Utah, Capt. J. M. Steel, USN, forwarded on 22 Aug. 1945, a check for \$1,000 to Governor Herbert B. Maw, of Utah. The Governor has agreed to have a plaque designed which will list the names of the men killed.

USS Minneapolis: The heavy cruiser USS Minneapolis participated in many battles without damage, but was torpedoed off Guadalcanal early in the Pacific war. Later, however, she participated in major invasions for 20 months in that theater without suffering any damage.

Suicide planes and enemy fire came close to her on innumerable occasions, but straight shooting saved the 11-year-old ship.

The Minneapolis received a new set of guns to replace those worn out in attacks on the Japanese during a complete overhaul she underwent this year at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Washington.

Present commanding officer is Capt. Roy C. Hudson, USN.

Typical of the Minneapolis' luck was the incident at Tinian. The ship stood in so close to the shore that, as one Gunner's Mate put it, "we could see the sand crabs on the beach." For three days the cruiser blasted the beaches and inland caves and gun-pits, without having a shot fired at her in return.

USS Charles J. Badger: A tremendous blast from a Jap suicide boat off Okinawa crumpled her sides and flooded her fire rooms with live steam, but the fighting crew of the destroyer USS Charles J. Badger refused to let their ship sink.

As water flooded the ruptured hull, the men went quickly to their battle stations and began the two and a half hour battle which saved the ship. The suicide attack took the destroyer by surprise as the men off watch turned into their bunks between bombardments. The ship had been shelling the coast a few miles northwest of Naha, capital city of Okinawa, in support of advance Army units ashore.

The Commanding Officer, Comdr. John H. Cotten, USN, took charge of salvage operations after the vessel was hit. Every available pump was brought into use to stem the rising flood of water entering the wrecked engine spaces. The work of the men was just keeping the ship afloat when a Navy salvage tug pulled alongside to help.



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► **HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.** Secret invasion and battle charts of enemy coastal areas were prepared in advance of naval aerial, surface and amphibious operations during the war by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy at Suitland, Maryland.

The pre-invasion charts, which were produced in addition to millions of copies of navigation charts used by ships of the fleet in their world-wide operations, were frequently prepared from aerial photographs and captured Japanese material because other hydrographic information was not available.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, Commander in Chief Pacific, praised their contribution to the war effort by stating:

"The efficiency and promptness with which the Hydrographic Office has filled my needs, has been and is an important contribution in offensive action against the Japanese forces."

► **BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.** Rear Adm. William Brent Young, (SC), USN, Assistant Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner, this week gave assurance that there will be no indiscriminate disposal of Navy surpluses.

In an address before the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce on 3 Oct. at New York, Admiral Young declared that every step taken by the Navy in the disposal of surplus property was one that has been thought out and considered from every angle, and with the support and understanding of influential groups.

Admiral Young advised the group of the many problems surrounding the disposal of surplus Government property, particularly in foreign countries where dollars were scarce. He warned against any policy which would permit the United States to "gobble" up foreign dollars.

► **ARMY SERVICE FORCES.** Col. John G. Murphy has been assigned to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Service Commands, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. W. George Devens has been relieved from the Rossford Ordnance Depot, Toledo, Ohio, and assigned to the Planning Division, Hq., ASF, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. William H. Isbell, Jr., has been relieved from the 27th Hq. and Hq. Special Troops, Ft. Bragg, and assigned to the Readjustment Division, Hq., ASF, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. Frank S. Singer has been relieved from Reception Station, Camp Grant, Ill., and is being assigned to MPD, ASF, Washington, D. C.

Medical Department.—Brig. Gen. Fred W. Rankin, Chief Consultant in Surgery of the Army Medical Department, recently gave a commencement address before a graduating class of ASTP and V-12 Students at the University of Michigan School of Medicine, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Col. Leon L. Gardner, formerly in charge of Public Relations and Military Intelligence at The Surgeon General's Office has been appointed Director of the Army Medical Library by The Surgeon General.

Capt. Mary L. Ben Dure, Head Physical Therapy Aide at Valley Forge General Hospital for the past two years, has been transferred to Lovell General Hospital, Ft. Devens, Mass.

Col. Howard W. Doan, Acting Chief of Military Personnel, Office of The Surgeon General, spoke recently before the graduating medical officers at the University of Illinois.

Maj. Gen. George C. Dunham, who has served in the Army Medical Corps since 1916, has submitted his resignation as President of Inter-American Affairs and Deputy Director of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, and will succeed Nelson Rockefeller as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Institute. General Dunham's successor is Col. Harold B. Gotaas, the Institute's former Director of the Health and Sanitation Division.

Lt. Col. William M. Murphree, MAC, Control Officer at Carlisle Barracks, Penn., was recently retired at his own request, terminating a thirty-five year Army career. Colonel Murphree will return to his home in San Antonio, Tex.

Lt. Col. Staige D. Blackford, Chief of Medical Service of the 8th Evacuation Hospital in Italy and North Africa for thirty months, and, for the past two months as Chief of the Medical Service at Valley Forge General Hospital, has recently returned to his civilian position as Associate Professor of Internal Medicine in the Department of Medicine at the University of Virginia.

Allergy tests to determine the extent of skin irritation caused by woolen clothing impregnated with insect repellent, are to be conducted at Fort Lewis, Washington, by Capt. Harry Levitt, of the Dermatology and Allergy Department at Fort Lee, Virginia. One hundred fifty soldier volunteers will be divided into three groups. One group will wear clothing impregnated with a miticide preparation employing Tween-80 as an emulsifier, the second will wear uniforms impregnated with a miticide solution that uses tetrachlorethane as a solvent, and the third will act as a control group. The results of the test will be available shortly after 1 Oct. at the Office of The Surgeon General, Preventive Medicine Service.

The total monthly output of the four companies now producing streptomycin, the sister drug to penicillin, is fourteen ounces, the War Department has announced. Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General of the Army, pointed out that military needs are about 2000 ounces a month, and that other plants are now working at experimental production in order to stimulate production. Streptomycin is obtained from a natural fungus of the soil, grown under carefully controlled laboratory conditions, which accounts for the severely limited production.

Army Nurse Corps.—Dorothy Sutherland, Editor of R. N., a Journal for Nurses, has been employed by the Nursing Division to write the history of the Army Nurse Corps in World War II.

Mary Jose, information specialist, Army Nurse Corps in the Pacific is in Tokyo with the first contingent of Army Nurses assigned to the 42nd General. Lt. Col. Margaret Aaron has replaced Lt. Col. Mary G. Phillips as executive officer to The Superintendent Army Nurse Corps. Lt. Col. Phillips is in charge of nursing in the Southwest Pacific and is now in Manila.

Col. Florence A. Blanchfield, Superintendent Army Nurse Corps, is on an inspection trip throughout the Antilles Department and Panama. Lt. Col. Edna Groppe, director of nursing personnel, SGO, is inspecting in the Pacific Ocean Areas.

Finance Department.—The U. S. Army Finance Office at the Holabird Signal Depot, Baltimore, Md., will take over the Finance Offices at Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Pa., and New Cumberland ASF Depot, Pa., on 1 Oct. 1945, it was announced by Maj. Frank Bigley, Commanding Officer of that office.

Corps of Engineers.—Lt. Gen. Raymond E. Wheeler, former commander of United

States forces in the India-Burma theater, arrived in Washington 30 Sept. to take up his new duties as Chief of Engineers.

The Civil Works Divisions of the United States Army Engineers are ready to start work this fall on rivers and harbors and flood control projects of an estimated cost of \$900,615,500. By late spring of 1946, the Engineers will be ready with additional projects of the same type, the estimated cost of which is \$593,954,965.

All of the projects have been authorized by Congress, and work will begin when the necessary funds are appropriated.

Of the projects on which work can be started this fall, flood control accounts for \$833,538,200 and rivers and harbors will require \$67,077,300. Projects which can be ready in the late spring include flood control work amounting to \$143,383,800 and rivers and harbors work estimated to cost \$450,571,165. They have been selected on the grounds of urgent need, readiness for starting operations and for geographical reasons in order that the work may be scattered throughout the United States to as great an extent as is possible.

Ordnance Department.—The Secretary of War again has commended the Ordnance Armory at Springfield, Mass., and its commander, Brig. Gen. Norman T. Ramsey, for an outstanding production record on the M-1 "Garand Rifle" and other shoulder arms.

From Pearl Harbor to September, 1945, the Springfield Armory turned out 3,186,285 of the M-1 Rifles which gave U. S. Infantry decisive firepower superiority in this war, together with \$1,859,000 cartridge clips and huge quantities of spare parts for the M-1. It also manufactured or reconditioned large numbers of other small arms, including a sniper's rifle and the Browning Automatic Rifle.

Signal Corps.—During a recent inspection tour at the Holabird (Md.) Signal Depot, Maj. Gen. H. C. Ingles presented the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque to the Radio Propagation Unit for "maintenance of a high standard of discipline and outstanding devotion to duty." Capt. Meredith Cooper, former commanding officer of the Unit, was selected to accept the award.

Brig. Gen. Garland C. Black, until recently Signal Officer of the Twelfth Army Group, ETO, has been named Commandant of the Central Signal Corps School at Camp Crowder, Mo. He succeeds Brig. Gen. C. H. Arnold, now on duty as Director, Distribution Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

Recent changes in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer include the designation of Col. Edward C. Gillette, Jr., as Director, Plans and Operations Division. Other assignments are as follows: Col. Arthur E. Mickelson to Procurement and Distribution Service, Capt. Otis J. Garland to Purchases Branch, Capt. Robert B. Hanna to Distribution Division and Capt. James C. Taylor to Engineering and Technical Service.

Designation of Lt. Col. Sterling C. Bush as Director, Requirements Division, and Lt. Col. Allan E. Wharton as Chief, Communications Engineering Branch; Lt. Col. Kenneth E. BeLieu to Theaters Branch, Lt. Col. Arthur A. McCrary to Military Personnel Branch, Lt. Col. Preston W. Simms to Communications Liaison Branch, Lt. Col. Hoyt E. White to Plans and Operations Division, Major Robert W. Adams to Service Branch, and Capt. Eugene Bassett to Supply Control Branch.

Diplomas were presented to 102 enlisted men of the Signal Corps and Air Forces at the final graduation exercises of the Weather Equipment Methods School at Sea Girt, N. J., recently.

Chemical Warfare Service.—The 96th Chemical Mortar Battalion was commended by the Commanding Officer, Hq., Mally Sub-Area Assembly Area, ETO, recently for "the superior mechanical conditions of vehicles" it turned in. With an average of 8,000 miles per vehicle, only seven per cent of the 282 cars turned in required minor third echelon repairs.

The 86th Chemical Company, Air Operations, recently received commendation by the Commanding General, XIII Fighter Command, for its "splendid cooperation," "energy and ingenuity" in servicing craft for incendiary and smoke operations.

Transportation Corps.—Cross channel operations of the Army Transportation Corps' Y-Class, gray-steel tankers, which have hauled 131,000 deadweight tons of gasoline and oil from the British Isles to the Continent since D-Day, have been halted.

Squat and small—the largest of the Transportation Corps' two Y-boat types measures but 183 feet from stem to stern—the floating fuel tanks plowed through the stormy English Channel and North Sea with petroleum loads weighing more than the ships themselves.

Quartermaster Corps.—Four more of the Army's Quartermaster Market Centers, through which the Army has handled its procurement of perishable food including meat, poultry, dairy products and fresh fruits and vegetables, will be closed within the near future. The four centers to be closed are as follows: Alexandria, La.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Nashville, Tenn., and Syracuse, N. Y.

Col. Elmer T. Foss, QMC, has been named Officer-in-Charge of the Jersey City Quartermaster Sub-Depot at Somerville, N. J., it has been announced by Col. George F. Spann, QMC, Commanding Officer of the Jersey City Quartermaster Depot.

Army Promotion Status

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion

List (Cumulative) Since 21 Sept. 1945

Last promotion to the grade of col.—William F. Freehoff, Inf No. 66; vacancies—none; last nomination to the grade of col.—Harold C. Mandell, Cav No. 79; senior lt. col.—Rexford E. Willoughby, Cav No. 67.

Last promotion to the grade of lt. col.—James H. Dickie, FD No. 78.

Last promotion to the grade of maj.—Paul E. MacLaughlin, Inf No. 197.

Last promotion to the grade of capt.—Raymond P. Todd, AC No. 278.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st lt.—Raymond L. Hoff, QMC No. 660.

Army 11 Scores Over Comets

The Army went back into business on 29 Sept. and put on a glittering opening display to beat the Comets of the Army Air Force Personnel Distribution Command, 32-0, in Michie Stadium at West Point, N. Y.

Picked as the No. 1 team of the country again after running up 504 points to 35 for nine opponents in 1944. The West Pointers gave evidence that they will be just about as formidable an outfit as a year ago in defeating the Comets by a wider margin than did the renowned Third Air Forces.

Close Army Missions

The U. S. Army is closing all its missions in liberated countries except France, it was revealed this week at Headquarters, U. S. Forces, European Theater.

Personnel have already begun closing their establishment in Denmark, it was reported, and it is planned to close the missions in Belgium and the Netherlands during October. A tentative date of 15 Nov. has been set for termination of the Norway mission, which has 190 persons.

To Aid Liquidation

Maj. Gen. Frank F. Scowden, former Deputy The Quartermaster General, and Brig. Gen. Frederic B. Butler have been assigned to the Office of the Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner for duty in the Pacific, Mr. Thomas B. McCabe, Commissioner, announced this week.

May Wear Conduct Medal

Any recipient of the Good Conduct medal award presently prohibited from wearing the medal or ribbon as a result of action taken under previous provisions, will have the right to wear the insignia restored to him, the War Department announced this week.

Development of Atomic Bomb (Continued from Page 201)

experiments carefully compared and interpreted that the fundamental facts can be untangled from experimental and instrumental variables.

APPENDIX 2 THE UNITS OF MASS, CHARGE AND ENERGY

Mass

Since the proton and the neutron are the fundamental particles out of which all nuclei are built, it would seem natural to use the mass of one or the other of them as a unit of mass. The choice would probably be the proton, which is the nucleus of a hydrogen atom. There are good reasons, historical and otherwise, why neither the proton nor the neutron was chosen. Instead, the mass unit used in atomic and nuclear physics is one sixteenth of the mass of the predominant oxygen isotope, O^{16} , and is equal to 1.6603×10^{-24} gram. Expressed in terms of this unit, the mass of the proton is 1.00758 and the mass of the neutron is 1.00893. (Chemists usually use a very slightly different unit of mass.)

Charge

The unit of electric charge used in nuclear science is the positive charge of the proton. It is equal in magnitude but opposite in sign to the charge on the electron and is therefore often called the electronic charge. One electronic charge is 1.60×10^{-19} coulomb. It may be recalled that a current of one ampere flowing for one second conveys a charge of one coulomb; i.e., one electronic charge equals 1.60×10^{-19} ampere second.

Energy

The energy unit used in nuclear physics is the electron volt, which is defined as equal to the kinetic energy which a particle carrying one electronic charge acquires in falling freely through a potential drop of one volt. It is often convenient to use the million-times greater unit: million electron volt (Mev).

The relationships among the electron volt and other common units of energy are in the following table:

Conversion Table for Energy Units		
Multiply	By	To Obtain
mass units	1.07×10^{-3}	mass units
	1.60×10^{-6}	ergs
	3.83×10^{-14}	g. cal.
	4.45×10^{-30}	kw. hrs.
	9.31×10^8	Mev
	1.49×10^{-8}	ergs
	3.56×10^{-11}	g. cal.
	4.15×10^{-17}	kw. hrs.
	6.71×10^8	mass units
	6.24×10^6	Mev

g. cal.	2.39×10^{-6}	g. cal.
	2.78×10^{-14}	kw. hrs.
	2.81×10^{10}	mass units
	2.62×10^{12}	Mev
	4.18×10^7	ergs
	1.16×10^{-6}	kw. hrs.
	2.41×10^{18}	mass units
	2.25×10^{19}	Mev
	3.60×10^{-8}	ergs
	8.60×10^8	g. cal.

APPENDIX 3 DELAYED NEUTRONS FROM URANIUM FISSION

As was pointed out in Chapter VI, the control of a chain-reacting pile is greatly facilitated by the fact that some of the neutrons resulting from uranium fission are not emitted until more than a second after fission occurs. It was therefore important to study this effect experimentally. Such experiments were described by Snell, Nedzel and Ibsen in a report dated May 15, 1942, from which we quote as follows:

The present experiment consists of two interrelated parts—one concerned with the decay curve, and one concerned with the intensity of the delayed neutrons measured in terms of that of the "instantaneous" fission neutrons.

The Decay Curve of the Delayed Neutrons

The neutron source was the beryllium target of the University of Chicago cyclotron struck by a beam of up to 20 μ A of 8 Mev deuterons. Near the target was placed a hollow shell made of tinned iron and containing 106 lbs. of UO_2 . This was surrounded by about 2" of paraffin. The interior of the shell was filled with paraffin, except for an axial hole which accommodated a BF₃-filled proportional counter. The counter was connected through an amplifier to a scaling circuit ("scale of 64") equipped with interpolating lights and a Cenco impulse counter. A tenth-second timer, driven by a synchronous motor, and hundredth-second stop watch were mounted on the panel of the scaler, close to the interpolating lights and impulse counter. This group of dials and lights was photographed at an approximately varying rate by a Sept camera which was actuated by hand. The result was a record on movie film of times and counts, from which the decay curves were plotted.

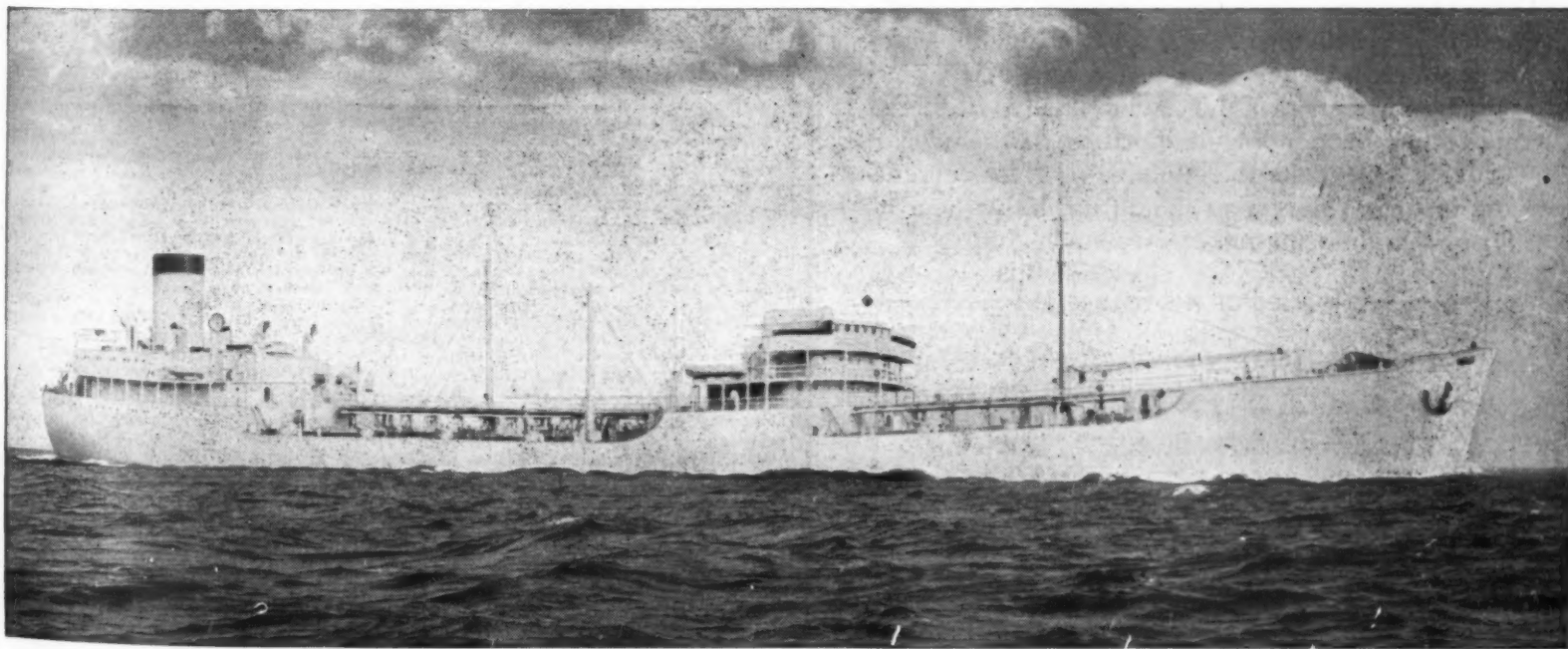
The actual procedure was as follows: During bombardment the stop watch was started and the timer was running continuously; the counter and amplifier were on, but the pulses leaving the amplifier were grounded. The scaler was set at zero. After a warning signal the cyclotron was shut off by one

(Please turn to Next Page)

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Development of Atomic Bomb (Continued from Preceding Page)

operator, while another operator switched the output of the amplifier from ground into the scaler, and started taking photographs. It was easy to take the first photograph within half a second of turning off the cyclotron. Sixty to a hundred photographs were taken during a typical run. The necessity of using both a stop watch and a timer arose from the fact that the hundredth-second precision of the stop watch was needed for the small time intervals between photographs during the initial part of the run, but the watch ran down and stopped before the counting was complete. The timer then gave sufficient precision for the later time intervals.

Some forty runs were taken under varying experimental conditions. Short activations of one or two seconds were given for best resolution of the short periods. Long, intense bombardments lasting 15-20 minutes, as close as possible to the target, were made to make the long period activities show up with a maximum intensity. Some 5-minute bombardments were made, keeping the cyclotron beam as steady as possible, to study the relative saturation intensities of the various activities; in these activations the cyclotron beam was reduced to 1 or 2 μ A to prevent the initial counting rate from becoming too high for a counter (300 per sec. was taken as a reasonable upper limit for reliable counting). Two BF_3 counters were available, one having a thermal neutron cross section of 2.66 sq. cm., and the other 0.43 sq. cm. After a strong activation, we could follow the decay of the delayed neutrons for some 13 minutes. Background counts (presumably chiefly due to spontaneous fission neutrons) were taken and were subtracted from the readings. They amounted to about 0.4 counts per sec. for the large counter.

A study of all the decay curves gives the following as a general picture of the neutron-emitting activities present:

TABLE 1

Half-life	Relative initial intensity activated to saturation
57 \pm 3 sec.	0.135
24 \pm 2 sec.	1.0
7 sec.	1.2
2.5 sec.	1.2

Any activity of period longer than 57 sec. failed to appear even after the most intense bombardment we could give, lasting 20 minutes. The relative initial intensities given are the average values obtained from three curves.

These results give the following equation for the decay curve, of the delayed neutrons after activation to saturation:

$$\text{Activity} = \text{constant} \left(1.2e^{-0.028t} + 1.2e^{-0.090t} - 0.029t + 1.2e^{-0.012t} + 1.0e^{-0.135t} \right)$$

where t is in seconds.

The second part of the experiment measured the total number of neutrons emitted in the time interval 0.01 sec. to 2.0 min. after the cyclotron was turned off. Assuming that all the delayed neutrons observed were in the four groups measured in the first part of the experiment, this second result indicated that 1.0 ± 0.2 per cent of the neutrons emitted in uranium fission are delayed by at least 0.01 sec. and that about 0.07 per cent are delayed by as much as a minute. By designing the effective value of k , the multiplication factor, for a typical operating pile to be only 1.01 with all the controls removed and the total variation in k from one control rod to be 0.002, the number of delayed neutrons is sufficient to allow easy control.

APPENDIX 4 THE FIRST SELF-SUSTAINING CHAIN-REACTING PILE

In Chapter VI the construction and operation of the first self-sustaining chain-reacting pile were described briefly. Though details must still be withheld for security reasons, the following paragraphs give a somewhat fuller description based on a report by Fermi. This pile was erected by Fermi and his collaborators in the fall of 1942.

Description of the Pile. The original plan called for an approximately spherical pile with the best materials near the center. Actually control measurements showed that the critical size had been reached before the sphere was complete, and the construction was modified accordingly. The final structure may be roughly described as an oblate spheroid flattened at the top, i.e., like a door knob. It was desired to have the uranium or uranium oxide lumps spaced in a cubic lattice imbedded in graphite. Consequently, the graphite was cut in bricks and built up in layers alternate ones of which contained lumps of uranium at the corners of squares. The critical size was reached when the pile had been built to a height only three quarters of that needed according to the most cautious estimates. Consequently only one more layer was added. The graphite used was chiefly from the National Carbon Company and the Speer Graphite Company. The pile contained 12,400 lbs. of metal, part of which was supplied by Westinghouse, part by Metal Hydrides, and part by Ames. Since there were many more lattice points than lumps of metal, the remaining ones were

filled with pressed oxide lumps.

For purposes of control and experiment there were ten slots passing completely through the pile. Three of those near the center were used for control and safety rods. Further to facilitate experiment, particularly the removal of samples, one row of bricks carrying uranium and passing near the center of the pile was arranged so that it could be pushed completely out of the pile.

This whole graphite sphere was supported by a timber framework resting on the floor of a squash court under the West Stands of Stag Field.

Predicted Performance of the Pile. The metal lattice at the center of the pile and the two other major lattices making up the bulk of the rest of the pile had each been studied separately in exponential experiments #18, #27, and #29. These had given a multiplication factor of 1.07 for the metal lattice and 1.04 and 1.03 for the oxide lattices, the difference in the last two resulting from difference in the grade of graphite used. It is to be remembered that these figures are multiplication factors for lattices of infinite size. Therefore a prediction of the actual effective multiplication factor k_{eff} for the pile as constructed depended on the validity of the deduction of k from the exponential experiments, on a proper averaging for the different lattices, and on a proper deduction of k_{eff} from the average k for infinite size. Although the original design of the pile had been deliberately generous, its success when only partly completed indicated that the values of the multiplication factors as calculated from exponential experiments had been too low. The observed effective multiplication factor of the part of the planned structure actually built was about 1.0006 when all neutron absorbers were removed.

Measurements Performed During Construction. A series of measurements was made while the pile was being assembled in order to be sure that the critical dimensions were not reached inadvertently. These measurements served also to check the neutron multiplication properties of the structure during assembly, making possible a prediction of where the critical point would be reached.

In general, any detector of neutrons or gamma radiation can be used for measuring the intensity of the reaction. Neutron detectors are somewhat preferable since they give response more quickly and are not affected by fission-product radiations after shut down. Actually both neutron detectors (boron trifluoride counters) and gamma-ray ionization chambers were distributed in and around the pile. Certain of the ionization chambers were used to operate recording instruments and automatic safety controls.

In the pile itself measurements were made with two types of detector. A boron trifluoride counter was inserted in a slot about 43" from the ground and its readings taken at frequent intervals. In addition, an indium foil was irradiated every night in a position as close as possible to the effective center of the pile, and its induced activity was measured the following morning and compared with the readings of the boron trifluoride counter.

The results of such measurements can be expressed in two ways. Since the number of secondary neutrons produced by fission will increase steadily as the pile is constructed, the activity A induced in a standard indium foil at the center will increase steadily as the number of layers of the pile is increased. Once the effective multiplication factor is above one, A would theoretically increase to infinity. Such an approach to infinity is hard to observe, so a second way of expressing the results was used. Suppose the lattice spacing and purity of materials of a graphite-uranium structure are such that the multiplication factor would be exactly one if the structure were a sphere of infinite radius. Then, for an actual sphere of similar construction but finite radius, the activation of a detector placed at the center would be proportional to the square of the radius. It was possible to determine a corresponding effective radius R_{eff} for the real pile in each of its various stages. It followed, therefore, that, if the factor k_{eff} were precisely one on the average for the lattice in the pile, the activity A of the detector at the center should increase with increasing R_{eff} in such a way that R_{eff}^2/A remained constant, but, if k_{eff} for the lattice were greater than one, then as the pile size approached the critical value, that is, as k_{eff} approached one, A should approach infinity and therefore R_{eff}^2/A approach zero. Therefore by extrapolating a curve of R_{eff}^2/A vs. size of the pile, i.e., number of layers, to where it cut the axis, it was possible to predict at what layer k_{eff} would become one. Such a curve, shown in Fig. 1, indicated at what layer the critical size would be reached. The less useful but more direct and dramatic way of recording the results is shown in Fig. 2, which shows the growth of the neutron activity of the pile as layers were added.

During the construction, appreciably before reaching this critical layer, some cadmium strips were inserted in suitable slots. They were removed once every day with the proper precautions in order to check the approach to the critical conditions. The

(Please Turn to Next Page)

Development of Atomic Bomb (Continued from Preceding Page)

construction was carried in this way to the critical layer.

Control. The reaction was controlled by inserting in the pile some strips of neutron absorbing material—cadmium or boron steel. When the pile was not in operation, several such cadmium strips were inserted in a number of slots, bringing the effective multiplication factor considerably below one. In fact, any one of the cadmium strips alone was sufficient to bring the pile below the critical condition. Besides cadmium strips that could be used for manual operation of the pile, two safety rods and one automatic control rod were provided. The automatic control rod was operated by two electric motors responding to an ionization chamber and amplifying system so that, if the intensity of the reaction increased above the desired level, the rod was pushed in, and vice versa.

Operation of the Pile. To operate the pile all but one of the cadmium strips were taken out. The remaining one was then slowly pulled out. As the critical conditions were approached, the intensity of the neutrons emitted by the pile began to increase rapidly. It should be noticed, however, that, when this last strip of cadmium was so far inside the pile that the effective multiplication factor was just below one, it took a rather long time for the intensity to reach the saturation value. Similarly, if the cadmium strip was just far enough out to make k_{eff} greater than one, the intensity rose at a rather slow rate. For example, if one rod is only 1 cm. out from the critical position, the "relaxation time," i.e., the time for the intensity to double, is about four hours. These long "relaxation times" were the result of the small percentage of delayed neutrons which have been discussed in Appendix 3, and make it relatively easy to keep the pile operating at a constant level of intensity.

The pile was first operated on December 2, 1942, to a maximum energy production of about $\frac{1}{2}$ watt. On December 12th the intensity was run up to about 200 watts, but it was not felt safe to go higher because of the danger of the radiation to personnel in and around the building. During this high intensity run, measurements were made of radiation intensity beside the pile, in the building, and on the sidewalk outside.

APPENDIX 5

SAMPLE LIST OF REPORTS

Presented below is a list of titles of representative reports prepared in the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago



Figure 1

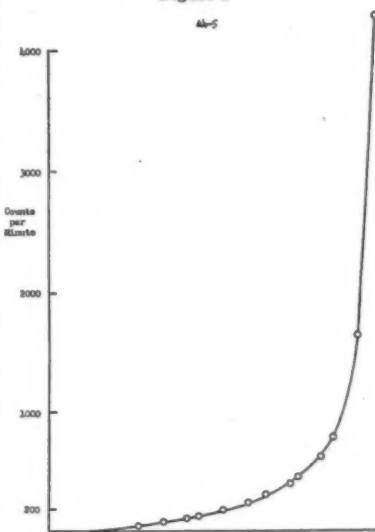


Figure 2

In 1942.

A Table for Calculating the Percentage Loss Due to the Presence of Impurities in Alloy

Concerning the Radium-Beryllium Neutron Sources

Preliminary Estimates of the Radiations from Fission Products

Background of Natural Neutrons in Multi-

(Please Turn to Next Page)



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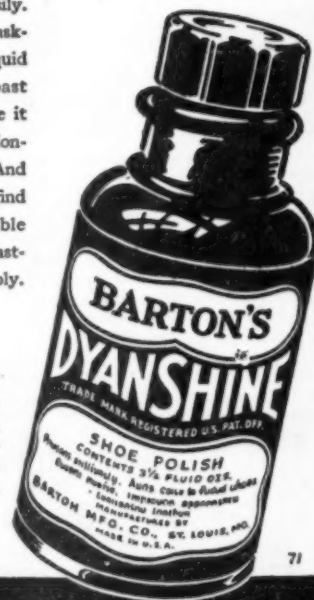
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Development of Atomic Bomb
(Continued from Preceding Page)

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Fast Neutrons
On Mechanical Stresses Produced by Temperature Gradients in Rods and Spheres
Effect of Geometry on Resonance Absorption of Neutrons by Uranium
Protection against Radiations
Planning Experiments on Liquid Cooling
Report on the Possibility of Purifying Uranium by Carbonyl Formation and Decomposition
On the Radioactivity of Cooling Helium
Estimation of Stability of Ether under Various Conditions of Irradiation
Uranium Poisoning
Transuranic and Fission Product Activities
Chemical Effects of Radiation on Air Surrounding the Pile
An Estimate of the Chemical Effects of Radiation on the Cooling Water in the Pile
The Extraction Method of Purification of Uranyl Nitrate
The Diffusion of Fission Products from Cast Metal at 600°C and 1000°C

R.O.A. To Meet

The Board of Trustees of the Reserve Officers' Association will meet in Washington on 3 Dec. for the purpose of discussing plans for a forthcoming National Convention.

According to Brig. Gen. A. E. Evans, Secretary of the Association, no other subject will be discussed at the 3 Dec. meeting. Plans will be decided as to when, where and how the convention will be conducted.

It is understood that invitations to the meeting have been sent to all the living past presidents of the Association.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

FOUR thousand patriotic Bay Area civilians, who served during the war emergency as members of the Coast Guard Temporary Reserve with the San Francisco and Oakland Volunteer Port Security Regiments or aboard reserve harbor patrol craft, marched in parade at Edwards Field, Berkeley, on 30 Sept.

The ceremonies were reviewed by Rear Adm. William K. Scammel, District Coast Guard Officer, and Rear Adm. E. D. Jones, Coast Guard Pacific Coast Coordinator. The occasion marked the official disengagement of the Coast Guard volunteer organizations.

At the same time, Comdr. Roy Ward, of the San Francisco VPSF Regiment, and Comdr. William T. Reichel, of the Oakland Regiment, received the Coast Guard's Security Shield of Honor awards, presented in the name of Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Return Denmark

The three-masted square-rigger Denmark that chalked up a four-year record of war service as the largest sailing vessel in the U. S. Coast Guard, is scheduled to set canvas for home.

The Coast Guard Training Academy, at New London, Conn., which has used her to train more than 4,500 cadets, has turned the ship back to Danish authorities. After a brief overhaul in New York the Denmark will return to Copenhagen to resume her interrupted career as a training ship for the Royal Danish Merchant Marine.

Academy officials state that the Coast Guard hopes to acquire another full-rigged ship to replace the Denmark. The school, however, still maintains four sailing vessels for training purposes. The U. S. Maritime Training Service now operates the largest full-rigged ship in com-

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States Senate. Rear Admiral Ralph Earle was President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute and was succeeded by Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, and Lt. General Lewis H. Brereton commanded the First Allied Airborne Army, European Theatre.

33rd in Size

Yet the Academy is a small institution judged by present-day standards. Its 1943-44 enrollment, the largest, was topped by that of thirty-two American universities. In its century of existence it has graduated eighteen thousand five hundred sixty-two young men. Yet no other student body is more representative of America. From every state and territory; from big cities and little cross-road villages; from factories and ranches; and from the Marine Corps and the enlisted ranks they come. During this war both ensigns and bluejackets from the Reserves have entered the Academy upon recommendation of commanding officers. Boys from private and public schools enter and compete on equal terms. A midshipman starts at scratch and is judged by what kind of stuff he proves to have in him, not by family position nor personal wealth. There are no exclusive societies or fraternities nor would they be tolerated.

Some have come to the Academy with no serious thought of making the Navy their careers. A few of these men, returning to civil life, have complained that the Naval Academy did not give them a liberal education. To such criticism the Academy has an answer. Its mission is to educate and train the midshipmen to become effective officers of the United States Navy. If the critic wanted to major in philosophy, history, economics, or English, he obviously chose the wrong educational institution. In addition to strictly professional courses in seamanship, navigation, ordnance and marine engineering, the Academy provides basic courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry and electrical engineering.

Changes Inevitable

Changes and revisions will be inevitable, aimed at that progressive development which every institution of learning must have as its goal. The measure of any institution of learning is its ability to

mission under the American flag.

Safety Regulations

The Coast Guard opened a conference and public hearing this week on the resumption of safety regulations aboard merchant shipping vessels. The Conference was opened on 2 Oct., both in Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, Calif.

The hearing was attended by all labor, management operators and government representatives, who stated their views on the subject.

With the war over, the Coast Guard proposes that all safety regulations, the enforcement of which was relaxed during the emergency, be reinstated and that all merchant vessels be ordered to comply with these measures as soon as possible.

It is the intention of the Coast Guard to use the transition period, during which four million troops yet remain to be transported across the seas, to plan for the post-war marine safety program. Discussions concerning the reconversion of merchant shipping with industry took place.

Coast Guard Cadet Exams.

On 8-9 May 1946 the annual competitive examination for appointments to cadetships in the United States Coast Guard Academy will be conducted throughout the United States, the Navy announced this week.

Appointments are offered to young men standing highest in the Nation-wide competitive examination. The standing of a candidate is determined by averaging his grades in the mathematics and English examinations together with his adaptability grade. The adaptability grade is assigned by the selection board on the basis of a personal interview and the records submitted with his application.

criticize itself. This attitude is inherent in graduates of this Academy. Heads of departments have shown a real desire to seek out new methods and improve those existing. The entire question of education at the Academy resolves itself into what the American people want of their Naval Academy. We believe that the requirement is able naval officers. To this end the basic system of education pioneered by Chauvenet, Lockwood, and Ward has been retained and developed at the Academy, and today its fundamental concepts remain unchanged.

A midshipman must become proficient in one modern language, with a choice of French, Spanish, German, Russian, or Portuguese. The Department of English, History, and Government gives courses in English literature and composition, in American government, the history of the United States and of Europe, in diplomatic history, the history of our Navy and the effect of sea power upon the course of world history. Since the naval officer must often represent his service publicly, he is frequently required to write and speak both at home and abroad. The aim of the Academy in this connection is to teach him to use his native tongue with fluency and express himself in clear and concise English.

The training of a naval officer, in addition, requires that he be provided with certain intangibles. Every officer's fitness report, key to his promotion in the Navy, indicates his possession of certain qualities, for example, common sense, justice, tact, and other attributes which make up that indefinable quality, *leadership*, which every successful naval officer must possess. To accomplish this purpose the finest type of officers chosen from the fleet for outstanding performance, administer the Battalions of Midshipmen and set the pattern by example. Close association with the upper classmen further carries these principles to the impressionable mind of all members of the Brigade. And the intangible of the Naval Academy's familiar setting, bound up with the decades of traditions and activities precious to all, adds its final influence.

Naval Aviation

In 1925 it was first realized that aviation would be an essential part of the Navy. Efforts have been made to familiarize the midshipmen with the fundamental principles of naval aviation. The

courses of training given have varied from year to year. Originally it was not intended, and this intention has not altered, that these courses turn out naval aviators. It is planned, however, that every midshipman before he graduates should have a knowledge of the vital role played by aviation in modern naval warfare. A midshipman must learn engineering because a knowledge of engineering will prove useful. Ordnance and gunnery are taught for the same reason. It is therefore determined that there shall be a special aeronautical department, for today it is axiomatic that aeronautics must be given the same weight as mathematics, ordnance and gunnery, or marine and electrical engineering.

For over fifty years the Naval Academy has offered to a number of its graduates an opportunity to enter the Marine Corps as second lieutenants. Officing the Marine Corps in this way was first authorized by Congress in 1862. The first graduate to take advantage of this law was Herbert Lemuel Draper of the Class of 1887. One of the four members of the next class who joined was John A. Lejeune, later becoming Major General Commandant of the Corps, and each succeeding year six or seven graduates usually went into the Marine Corps. Then in 1922, twenty-five were invited to enter. This number has since remained fairly constant. With the projected larger post-war Navy it is probable that this number will be increased, for the Marine Corps offers a unique opportunity to those graduates who wish to carry on the fame of the vital part of the naval service.

3 Classes a Year

In 1941 the Academy broke all precedents by graduating three classes of midshipmen within the year,—two classes of regulars and one of reserves. On 7 February the regular class of 1941 was graduated; on 15 May a class of reserve midshipmen completed their four months' course and on 19 December, the regular Class of 1942 received their diplomas. In that single year more than fifteen hundred junior officers were sent to the Fleet by the Academy. The course was then shortened to three years for the duration of the war. But it was found possible by omitting the summer cruise to give about ninety-five per cent as much instruction in three years as had previously been given in four.

In addition to routine training given regular midshipmen during the war, twelve different classes of Reserve midshipmen were given four months' courses at the Academy. These courses included indoctrination in naval customs and regulations, ordnance, navigation and seamanship, and an intensive course in marine and electrical engineering. More than thirty-seven hundred Reserve midshipmen were commissioned as ensigns in the United States Naval Reserve following their graduation from the Academy during the war years. From this group, and the other reserve midshipman schools, the Navy hopes to draw substantially.

(Please turn to Next Page)

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The following store, officially designated by the Navy Department, carries blue overcoats; service blue uniforms; raincoats (with removable lining); aviation (winter working) uniforms for purchase by Naval Commissioned, Warrant and Petty Officers. The garments are in accordance with Naval specifications and are marked with a label stating "This label identifies a garment made and sold under authority of the U. S. Navy."

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tial numbers for the regular officers of the enlarged post-war Navy. To attempt to list the exploits of Naval Academy graduates in this war, or any other, would cover many pages. It is enough that they have served their country in its hour of need with fidelity, honor and with their lives. Academy men have seen active service in the seven seas, and under, and in the skies above. Because of their sound training they met danger with resourcefulness and determination. The order, discipline, and precision that have made and will make our ships and planes effective instruments of national policy depend in the final analysis upon the men trained to be naval officers in the United States Naval Academy.

Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

Comdr. George L. Street, III, USN—Officer of the USS *Tirante* during the first war patrol of that vessel.

George E. Wahlen, PhM 2c, USNR—Action against enemy Japanese on Iwo Jima.

*Sgt. Roy W. Harmon, Inf.—Gave his life in destroying three German gun positions concealed in haystacks and burned a safe path for his advancing comrades.

Cpl. Richard E. Bush, USMCR — Squad leader with 1st Bn., Fourth Marines in action against Japanese at Okinawa.

*Pfc. William A. McWhorter, Inf.—Halted Japanese charge on Leyte then pressed block of TNT with lighted fuse attached to his breast and saved a comrade.

Distinguished Service Medal

Maj. Gen. T. B. Larkin, USA—Com. General, Southern Line of Communications, European Theater of Operations.

Maj. Gen. A. W. Kenner (MC), USA—Chief Medical Officer, Supreme Hqs., Allied Expeditionary Force.

Maj. Gen. J. M. Franklin — Director of Water Transportation, Office of Chief of Transportation.

Brig. Gen. E. S. Greenbaum—Meritorious service in Office of Under Secretary of War.

Col. Marion Rushton — Meritorious service in Office of Under Secretary of War.

Col. G. K. Heiss, USA—Executive Asst. to Under Secretary of War from September 1944 to September 1945.

Brig. Gen. W. J. Williamson, Chief Traffic

Control Div., Office of Chief of Transportation, War Dept.

Capt. J. T. Acuff, USN—Comdr. Task Group Thirty Point Eight, 3rd Fleet.

Legion of Merit

Capt. Gene Markey, USNR, Brig. Gen. A. R. Kimball, USA, Capt. T. B. Hill, USN, Comdr. Murray Ward, USNR, Brig. Gen. F. U. Greer, USA, Lt. Col. P. S. Reinecke, Jr., USA, Brig. Gen. A. C. Tycheen, USA, Lt. Col. W. W. Rawlings, AUS, Col. R. G. Prather, USA, Col. Nathaniel Knowles, AUS, Capt. A. S. Fisher, AUS, Col. J. O. Gottlieb, AUS.

Silver Star

Capt. W. J. Whipple, USN—Gunnery Officer of USS *Denver* during action against the Japanese at Solomon Islands.

Bronze Star

Lt. J. W. Sincavich, USN (GS)—Diving officer of USS *Trigger* during Eighth War Patrol in enemy controlled waters of Caroline Islands.

Capt. J. J. Betholdi, USN-Ret. — Convoy Commodore.

Capt. G. F. Bunnell, USNR—Convoy Commodore.

Capt. L. P. Wenzell, USN-Ret. — Convoy Commodore.

Comdr. T. B. Oakley, Jr., USN—Com. Officer USS *Growler* during war patrol.

R. F. Kimball, FCM 1c, USN.

Letters of Commendation

Capt. Joseph Baer, USN, Capt. William Baggeley, USN, Capt. Thomas Blau, USNR, Capt. W. J. Carver, USN-Ret., Capt. E. A. Crenshaw, Jr., USNR, Capt. H. S. Duckworth, USN, Capt. G. A. Eubank, USNR, Capt. C. C. Hartman, USN, Capt. T. W. Jacobs, USN, Capt. Preston Marshall, USN-Ret., Capt. H. J. Pierce, USN-Ret., Capt. H. W. Pillsbury, USN-Ret., Capt. L. A. Puckett, USN.

Foreign Decoration

Lt. Col. Margaret Aaron, ANC—Meritorious Cross of War, an Italian decoration awarded by the Italian Government, for services in European Theater of Operations.

Army Stamps

Postmaster General Hannegan presented the first sheet of the new Army Commemorative Postage Stamps to Secretary of War Patterson in a ceremony held 28 Sept., in the concourse of The Pentagon.

The Postmaster General also presented sets to General of the Army George C. Marshall, General of the Army H. H. Arnold, General Jacob L. Devers, General Brehon Somervell, and Brig. Gen. Robert H. Dunlop.



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FREE! 24-page illustrated booklet tells how to select and break in a new pipe; rules for pipe cleaning, etc. Write today. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville 1, Kentucky.

MRS. Patterson, wife of the Secretary of War, and Mrs. Ralph Bard, wife of the former Under Secretary of the Navy, both of whom were moving spirits in the organization of "Jango" (Junior Army-Navy Girls Organization) took an active part in the conference of Jango held this past week. Mrs. Bard came on from her home in Chicago for the meeting and was hostess Monday at luncheon to the officers at the Sulgrave Club where she was staying. After the luncheon a tour was made of the Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Walter Reed, Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Club, Home for Incurables and Doctors' Hospital, at which places the young Army and Navy women serve as nurses aides and hostesses.

On Tuesday a luncheon was held at the Army and Navy Club with Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Eugene C. Schum, president of Jango, presiding and that afternoon, Mrs. McCook Knox, recently back from Spring Lake and Bar Harbor, was hostess at an enjoyable afternoon party at her historic home in Georgetown.

Gen. John Clifford Hodges Lee, recently returned from abroad and, in California, married Mrs. Eve Brookie Ellis, 12 Sept., later bringing his bride to Washington. The other night old friends of his gave a party for him and his bride. Mrs. John Harrison Knapp, who was Maitland Marshall, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. William Marshall, and Mrs. Joseph Colquitt, assisted by their daughters, Jacqueline Knapp and Delphine Colquitt being hostesses at a merry gathering. Among the guests was Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, until recently superintendent of the Military Academy, and now commandant at Ft. Belvoir, and Mrs. Wilby, Col. and Mrs. Howard Clark, Maj. and Mrs. W. G. McCarthy, Col. and Mrs. Earl North, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Wrightson, Lt. and Mrs. Anderson Cox and others.

Mrs. Samuel D. Bedinger with her daughter Anne Davies, Counselor on the Staff of the Richmond Consultation Service, and her son A/S Robert Bedinger,



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Many officers in the military services of the United States have selected St. Petersburg for their permanent homes. This city has an active Army and Navy Club, it is the location of a splendid U. S. Veterans' Hospital, and offers many other advantages and attractions.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



Left—Mrs. John Markham Ferguson, jr., who before her recent marriage to Lt. Ferguson, jr., USA (USMA '45), son of Col. and Mrs. Ferguson, USA, was Miss Nancy Jane Ruef of State College, Pa.

Center—Mrs. William Neely Todd, III, who before her recent marriage to Lt. Todd, III, USA (USMA '44), son of Col. and Mrs. William N. Todd, jr., USA, was Miss Barbara Jean Watts.

Right—Mrs. Irvin Hilary Griffin, the former Miss Mabry Griner, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George Wesley Griner, USA, recently married to Dr. Irvin Hilary Griffin.

USNR, a student at Medical College of Virginia, are making their home at 4309 Chamberlayne Ave., Richmond, Va., while Colonel Bedinger is on an overseas assignment.

Col. and Mrs. Allen B. Hicklin have bought a house and are now at home at 623 Beverly Drive, Alexandria, Va., after having spent most of the summer with Mrs. Hicklin's parents, Col. and Mrs. Edward M. Offley in Fairfax, Va., following Col. Hicklin's recent retirement. They may be reached by telephone at Temple 7845.

Maj. Gwinn U. Porter, class of '33, captured on Corregidor in May of 1942, has been released. His wife and two children, Vada Jean and Patricia Anne reside at 2608 Carlton Place, Riverside, Calif. Date of liberation was 8 Sept. 1945. Maj. Porter was interned at the camp of Zentsu, Island of Shikoku, Japan.

The Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is opening the season with a Guest Meeting at the D. A. R. Chapter House on Monday, 8 Oct., at 2 P.M. Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades, the Regent, will preside.

Among the distinguished guests bringing greetings are: Mrs. John Logan Marshall, First Vice President General, from Clemson College, South Carolina; Mrs. Frank Edgar Lee, Historian General, from Santa Monica; Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, State Regent of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. James B. Vaughn, former state (Please Turn to Next Page)

THE FULFILLMENT OF A DREAM



General James Harbord first thought of it...told the President of the Del Monte Properties Company what a wonderful place the Monterey Peninsula might be for officers in the service to retire to. Close to the historic Monterey Presidio, with a healthful, year-round climate, it offers every facility for sports and social activities.

The outgrowth of the General's suggestion was the Monterey Peninsula Country Club, now having a membership of approximately 400, including many retired officers. Members are elected; then purchase home sites and memberships at average costs of \$1,000 to \$1,500, with dues of \$5.00 per month.

Full details upon request

**MONTEREY PENINSULA
COUNTRY CLUB**
DEL MONTE ★ CALIFORNIA

Weddings and Engagements

THE wedding of Miss Mabry Griner, only daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George Wesley Griner, jr., and Dr. Irvin Hilary Griffin, son of Mrs. R. J. Griffin and the late Dr. R. J. Griffin of Moundville, Ala., was solemnized with simplicity and beauty at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening 18 Sept., in the home of the bride's parents, in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Dr. C. C. Daniel, pastor of the First Methodist Church, performed the ceremony before an altar of stately palms and an artistic arrangement of calla lilies. Cathedral candles lighted the altar.

First to enter through a downstairs archway of southern smilax and specimen chrysanthemums were the twin nephews of the groom, Rufus and Irvin Lister of Birmingham, Alabama, who lighted the altar candles. Maj. Robert E. Hodnette was the first bridegroomsmen to enter and was followed by Capt. Thomas Boyd Dominick and Robert Hood Lister, jr.

To the strains of the traditional march, the bridesmaids descended the lovely old Colonial stairway which was effectively decorated with smilax and white chrysanthemums in great profusion. They were Miss Burchie Lister, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Lister of Birmingham and niece of the groom, Miss Carol King of St. Louis and Miss Doris Newell of Mobile and St. Louis who served as maid of honor.

The bride was a picture of loveliness as she came down the stairway on the arm of her uncle, Mr. P. H. Griner of Houston, Texas, who substituted for her father now serving with the occupation forces in Japan. She was gown in a model of lace and imported net. The skirt extended to a court train. A coronet of satin and seed pearls held the long veil of illusion. The bride's bouquet was white orchids and stephanotis showered with valley lilies.

Immediately following the ceremony, Mrs. Griner entertained with a reception. White rose buds and valley lilies in a silver bowl were placed at one end of the table and a silver punch bowl graced the opposite end. Presiding at the punch bowl were Mrs. Paul Griner and Mrs. John Canfield. Miss Mabry Harper served the wedding cake, Miss Ann

Adams and Miss Elouise Partlow presided at the bride's book.

Dr. Griffin and his bride left immediately for their honeymoon trip.

Mrs. Griffin attended American University in Washington, D. C., for two years and was a member of the June graduating class of the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, N. C. She is a member of the Delta Gamma sorority.

Dr. Griffin is the son of Mrs. Rufus J. Griffin and the late Dr. Griffin of Moundville, Alabama. He received his A.B. degree from the University of Alabama where he was a member of Pi Kappa Alpha social fraternity. He received his M.D. from Tulane and is a member of Phi Chi Medical fraternity.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Cockrell, 11880 Lake Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio, announce the marriage of their daughter, Virginia Cockrell Broadhurst, to Maj. Elmer Heath Hammer, jr., Army Air Forces, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer H. Hammer of Bristol, Va.

Major Hammer, a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, recently returned from England, where he served in the Eighth Air Force. He is the recipient of the Presidential Unit Citation, the Air Medal with three Clusters, and the Distinguished Flying Cross with two Clusters.

The wedding took place 2 Oct., 1945, at Old Stone Church, Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Nancy Jane Ruef, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. John U. Ruef of State College, Pa., was married to Lt. John Markham Ferguson, jr., son of Col. and Mrs. Ferguson former residents of State College, Saturday, 15 Sept., in the garden of her parents' home.

The Rev. Malcolm V. Mussina was the officiating clergyman before an improvised altar banked with palms and ferns.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was radiant in a white satin wedding gown with long train, to the end of which fell her tulle veil, fastened to her hair by a Juliet cap and she carried a shower bouquet of white roses.

Her maid of honor was Miss Louise Davey. Mr. James Ferguson was best man for his brother.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the bride's home, and assisting in the courtesies of the occasion were the sorority sisters of the bride, who is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta and is a senior of the college.

Her husband was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy last June. He is with the field artillery and is awaiting orders for duty in the Pacific. His father is now overseas while his mother resides at Austin, Texas. Among out-of-town guests was Capt. Werner Ruef of Lake George, home on leave from Puerto Rico.

Miss Barbara Jean Watts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence John Watts and Lt. William Neely Todd, 3rd, son of Col. and Mrs. Todd, jr., of the Army War College in Washington were united in marriage Sunday, 2 Sept., the ceremony being performed by Chaplain William Hunt in the candlelighted and flower-decked chapel at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Escorted by her father the bride was lovely in a bouffant gown of lace and her floor-length veil of illusion was edged with lace and fell from a coronet of lilies of the valley. She carried white orchids and a lace handkerchief of rose point previously carried by her husband's mother and grandmother at their weddings.

The maid of honor was Miss Mary Frances Shelverton, and Lt. Richard Den-

(Please turn to Next Page)

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Posts and Stations

NORFOLK, VA.

4 Oct. 1945

Rear Adm. and Mrs. W. L. Ainsworth, who have been spending some time with Commo. and Mrs. Donald Clarke at their quarters in the Naval Operating Base, are now residing in the Commandant's Quarters at the base.

Comdr. and Mrs. B. J. Semmes and their daughter, Miss Walden Semmes, have arrived from California and Mexico City to spend some time as guests of Mrs. Semmes' parents. Rear Adm. and Mrs. W. L. Ainsworth, at their quarters in the Naval Operating Base.

Admiral and Mrs. Frank H. Brumby have returned to their home on Beechwood Place after a visit of several weeks to the Admiral's sisters, the Misses Brumb, at their home in Athens, Ga.

Capt. and Mrs. Llewellyn Johns, who have been making their home on Hampton Blvd., left Wednesday for the West Coast where Capt. Johns has been ordered for duty in San Francisco.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles T. Fitzgerald, USN, and son Charles, Jr., and twin daughters, Muriel and Cornelia, have arrived from New Orleans to spend some time with Mrs. Fitzgerald's parents, Adm. and Mrs. Frank H. Brumby, at their home on Beechwood Place.

Lt. and Mrs. Stockton Heath Tyler, Jr., were hosts on Sunday at a cocktail party at their home in Westover avenue in honor of Mrs. Tyler's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wiley Grandy, 4th, who have recently returned from Washington and are making their home in Freemason street.

Miss Lella Caroline Cory, whose marriage to Lt. Julian Elwood Baum, Jr., AAF, son of Lt. Comdr. Julian Elwood Baum, USCGR, and Mrs. Baum, was an interesting event of this week, was guest of honor on Saturday at a luncheon given by Mrs. Robert Kovarik and Miss Jane Cochran at the Southern Coffee Shop. Covers were laid for ten.

Mrs. John Cocke Ashton of Portsmouth announces the engagement of her granddaughter, Miss Theodosia Jaudon MacKenzie, to Lt. Laurence Ebery Goeller, II, USMCR, son of Maj. and Mrs. Laurence Ebert Goeller, of Circleville, Ohio. The wedding will take place this month.

CAMP LEE, VA.

2 Oct. 1945

Lt. James Lloyd, former Officer Candidate instructor, and Company Commander for more than a thousand nurses trained here has been named Morale Officer of the Quartermaster School by Col. L. L. Cobb, Commandant. "Morale Officer" is army short for Athletics and Recreation, Bonds and Insurance, Red Cross Liaison, and supervision of Lake Jordan.

"Hobby horse" riders of the Quartermaster School now have available a clear, fast track where they can ride their mounts as much as they care to during the off-duty hours of Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, week nights and Sundays.

Commandant Col. L. L. Cobb, counting leather working, weaving and silver-smithing, among his many hobbies, enthusiastically backed new Morale Officer Lt. James Lloyd in a plan to utilize Technical Training Service's famous model shop for hobbyists after official hours.

According to Lt. Lloyd, non-coms of the model shop, who have built war-time military models that have gained international attention as well as pilot models and training aids that have been requested by most of the armies of the Allied nations, will supervise the hobbyist's work in wood, clay, painting, drawing, cartooning and allied arts.

A new course designed for the final training of Food Service instructors from each of the nine Service Commands will go into operation

within the next two weeks Col. L. L. Cobb, Commandant of the Quartermaster School, revealed.

Personnel will be enrolled on the basis of three officers and enlisted men from each Command who are experienced in Food Service and who also have been or currently are engaged in Food Service instruction. The School Department under the direction of Col. John W. McDonald, Assistant Commandant, is preparing the detailed program of instruction.

A new Division called "Food Service Instructors Division" has been formed in the School Department and will be under the direction of Maj. Harry R. Tully, from the Field Headquarters, Perishable Branch, Subsistence Division, of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Overall responsibility for the four weeks courses will rest with this Division, Col. McDonald pointed out.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

30 Sept. 1945

After residing on Nob Hill in San Francisco since coming west from Washington, D. C., Rear Adm. and Mrs. Richard McCullough have purchased a country residence near the Bay city and will soon be entertaining friends in their redecorated place. Their location will enable the couple to keep in touch with the service set social life of San Francisco.

Lt. Col. Leo Madsen, MC, USA, who served as head of surgery at the 242nd General Hospital in England, is on leave with his wife and their children at 143 Adelaide Drive, Santa Monica.

Maj. R. O. Nelson, commanding officer of Squadron A, Air Transport Command, Sixth Ferrying Division; Mrs. Nelson and their son David are new residents of Lakewood village, a suburb of Long Beach. Maj. Nelson has completed 20 years in the Army, the last five of which have been in the Air Corps. He served in Australia, Java and the Burma-India-China theater during World War II.

Commo. Schuyler F. Heim, Commander of the Naval Operating Base at San Pedro, placed in commission Friday the USS Harwood, destroyer, the last vessel of war built by the San Pedro yards of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. The ceremony, conducted on the quarter deck of the ship, was witnessed by 2,500 visitors. E. C. Rehtin, manager of the yard, turned the destroyer over to her first commander, Comdr. Reid P. Fiala, USN.

Mrs. Earl Warren, wife of Governor Warren, swung the christening bottle against the SS Council Bluffs Victory, last war-contract ship to be launched by the California Shipbuilding Corp., which is ship 467 of the series. The ceremony was Friday morning with Terry Lee as sponsor's aide.

Back on leave from the Pacific, where he served on the staff of Adm. Nimitz at Guam, Comdr. T. R. Kurtz, Jr., and Mrs. Kurtz spent a week at the fashionable Town House in Los Angeles and attended the races several afternoons. The officer is leaving for shore duty in Washington, D. C., and will be joined in about two weeks by Mrs. Kurtz and Thomas Kurtz, III, the matron and her son traveling by plane.

Farewell was said recently to Capt. H. Page Smith, USN, on the eve of an automobile trip across country accompanied by Mrs. Smith and her mother, Mrs. Ida Rogers. En route the trio will visit with friends and relatives in Oklahoma City and Mobile, Ala. Capt. Smith has been assigned to shore duty in Washington, D. C.

BUY VICTORY BONDS!

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

nen was best man. The ushers included Lt. Bruce Deakin and Mr. Paul Mason. A reception followed at the Officers' Club on the post, and present were the bridegroom's parents and sister, Col. and Mrs. William N. Todd, Jr., and Mrs. G. A. Jones. Lt. Todd was graduated from the Military Academy in '44 and has but recently returned from Europe where he served with the 1st Allied Airborne Army. He is now assigned to the 505th Parachute Infantry, 13th Airborne Division, scheduled for occupation in the Pacific. His bride studied at Auburn College, Auburn, Ala.

On Saturday, 29 Sept., in Austin, Texas, Miss Eleanor Schuyler Mills, 2nd, daughter of Capt. Schuyler Mills, USN, and Mrs. Mills, became the bride of Capt. George R. Bishop, AAF, a B-29 veteran of thirty-five missions over Japan. The ceremony took place in the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Walter Wilcox, with the Rev. Thomas F. Tierney officiating.

The bride was attended by Miss Mary Mills, her sister, and by Mmes. Frederick Scott, John Staley, Samuel Cruse and the Misses Margaret Neil Carlyle, and Hallie Houston. Lt. Lawrence C. McGoldrick, AAF, was best man.

The bride was graduated from Low-Heywood School and from the University of Texas. Her grandmother is Mrs. Mary Schuyler Mills of Pelham, N. Y. She is a member of Pelham's Junior League.

Capt. Bishop is an alumnus of Manhattan College and Fordham Law School, and holds the D.F.C., and Air Medal with clusters.

Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Regent of South Dakota, and National Vice Chairman of the American Indian Committee.

The guest speaker will be Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, National Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee. Mrs. Carwithen will give an illustrated talk on our "Mountain Schools."

An informal tea will follow the meeting. Pouring at the tea table will be Mrs. George M. Badger, the wife of Brig. Gen. Badger, USA, and Mrs. Louis E. Denfeld, the wife of Vice Admiral Denfeld, USN.

Bolling Field is twenty-eight-years-old. Its birthday was Tuesday and by way of celebration officers of the post are working overtime raising the post's quota of \$6,870 for the Community War Fund Drive. Maj. W. J. Masters is head of the committee which includes Maj. Clyde O. Craig, Capt. Fred D. Van Valkenburg, Capt. John P. O'Reagan, Capt. Kenneth J. Nix, Lt. Charles E. Dolan, Lt. E. M. Cogswell, Lt. Edward F. Stauber.

Maj. H. M. Campbell, formerly of Headquarters CAF, has been transferred to the 1st AAF, Base Unit at Bolling where he will assist the director of sup-

Army and Navy Journal

October 6, 1945

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ply and maintenance. He and Mrs. Campbell now living in Forest Hill, Md., expect soon to have quarters at Bolling Field.

A recent ceremony at Bolling Field was the presentation to Brig. Gen. George M. Badger of the Croix de Guerre with palm; Gen. and Mrs. Badger are giving up their home in Washington in November and moving to West Point, he having been appointed treasurer of the U. S. Military Academy. Their son Robert will accompany them, and another son, Frederick C. Badger, will graduate next June from the Academy.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Trueman Lanham are expected back in Washington this coming week from a visit in Cuba, where they were the guests of Mr. Ernest Hemingway.

Invitations have been issued for the Midshipmen's Tea Dances at Annapolis, which will be held at Carvel Hall from three-thirty to five-thirty, the first to be given today, and the others on 3 Nov., 24 Nov., and 8 Dec. Miss Peggy Mather Croker is chairman for the Annapolis Cotillon Committee and her associates are the Misses Ann Hooper Miles, Nancy de Wolf Wehr, Camilla Howard, Charlotte Habliston, Conway Jones, Sally Lea, Barbara Lawton, Betty Cole, Jane Troxell, Agnes Hunt Sifford and Peggy Lee Nicholson.

Capt. Wilbur E. Davis who has been stationed at Ft. Bragg has been transferred to Ft. Ord, Calif., and before leaving for his new post he has been spending a short leave with his parents, Col. Frank E. Davis, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Davis in Baltimore.

Col. and Mrs. C. Christopher Baldwin of Washington were dinner guests of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Laurence T. DuBose, Saturday evening at their home on Weems' Creek, Annapolis.

Everybody LIKES This famous flavor

A concentrated seasoning made from genuine Mexican grown, sun dried Ancho Chili Peppers. Keep plenty on hand for making Chili con Carne, seasoning vegetables, meats, etc. Send for free recipe book.

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

tube or jar

No Brush—No Lather

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 193)

John A. Quense, S(O), NR, to Naval Training Schools, Cornell University.
David L. Roscoe, Jr., to U. S. Nav. Pers. Sep. Center, NAS, New Orleans.
William F. Roth, MC, NR, to Nav. Hosp., Charleston, S. C.
Ward H. Sachs, Jr., L, NR, to Nav. Train. Schools, Cornell Univ.
Henry C. Schwane, to 3rd N. D., New York.
Claude L. Weigle, to add. duty as Commander, LSM Group 39.
Willis D. Wright, MC, NR, to Naval Hosp., Chelsea, Mass.
Joseph L. Yow, MC, to Nav. Op. Base, Bermuda.

27 Sept. 1945

Captains

Robert W. Berry to Com. Officer, USS Philadelphia (CL 41).
Robert L. Bolter to Capt. Yard, Navy Yard, Mare Island.
Raymond M. Bright, SC, to Accounting Officer and Disbursing Officer, Navy Yard, Boston.
Douglas W. Coe to Inspector Naval Material, Detroit Dist.
Dorrance K. Day to temporary duty connection conversion USS Dane (APA 238), Oregon Shipbuilding Co., and duty board as Com. Off. when commissioned.
Gene Markey to Administrative Office.
William R. D. Nickelson, Jr., to Bur. of Nav. Pers.
Hunter Norton, Jr., SC, to Accounting Officer, Navy Yard, New York; additional duty Acc. Off., 3rd Nav. Dist.
Norman W. Sears, to additional duty Commander, LST Group 47.
Gilchrist B. Stockton, (S), NR, to Senior Naval Aide, Staff of U. S. High Commissioner to Philippines; duty for administrative purposes with Comdr., Philippine Sea Frontier.
Thomas H. Templeton to Bur. Ships.
Nicholas B. Vanbergen to Prof. Naval Science and Tactics NROTCU, Univ. Colorado; additional duty Commanding Officer, Navy V-12 Unit, Boulder, Col., Commanding Officer, Navy V-12 Unit, Univ. of Colo. School Med., and Com. Officer, NTS, Oriental Language, Univ. of Colo.
Aubrey L. Wyckoff, C, NR, to Nav. Operations (Op-20).
Elmer E. Yeomans to Chief of Staff and Aide on board Submarine Fleet, with Comdr., Submarines, Atlantic Fleet.

Commanders

Jacob T. Bullen, Jr., to Staff, Comdr. in Chief, Pac. Ocean Areas, Hdq., Pearl Harbor.
Harry S. Etter, MC, to USS Repose (AH 16).
Monte A. Feinstein, SC(S), NR, to Nav. Of. Pers. Sep. Center, Boston.
Everett J. Foster to 12th Naval Dist., San Francisco, Calif.
Charles T. Gilliam, DE, NR, to U. S. Nav. Pers. Sep. Center, Terminal Island, San Pedro.
George M. Hall, D, NR, to Com. Officer, USS Raleigh (CL 7).
Theodore Herbert, S, NR, to Port Director, Seventh Fleet.
Andrew J. Hill, Jr., to Staff, Comdr., Training Com., Pacific Fleet, San Diego; additional duty Officer-in-Charge, CIC Indoctrination School, San Diego.
Lyman H. Hoyt, MC, NR, to Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Mass.
Robert C. Joerg, III, D, NR, to nearest Nav. Dist., temporary duty.
Wesley F. Jones, D, NR, to 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco; temporary duty.
Edward C. Klein, Jr., MC(VS), NR, to Nav. Hosp., Parris Island.
George H. Laird, Jr., to Submarine Base, New London.
Frank C. Lee, (S), NR, to Office Port Director, 5th Nav. Dist., Norfolk, Va.
Basil Lullo, EM, NR, to Production Division, Navy Yard, New York.
Robert W. McCormick, S, NR, to nearest Nav. Dist. for separation.
Joseph M. Picciocchi, MC, to Nav. Hosp., Farragut, Idaho.
Norris W. Potter, Jr., S, NR, to Receiving Station, Pearl Harbor.
Albert Pratt, D, NR, to Bur. Nav. Pers.
Herman K. Rendtorff, DC, to Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn.
Charles G. Robinson, Jr., MC, to Navy Yard, New York, connection fitting out and duty on board when commissioned USS Kearsarge (CV 33).
Victor C. Stratton, MC, to USS Core (CV 13).
Raymond A. Townley, SO(S), NR, to Nav. Air Mat. Cen., Philadelphia.
Donald O. Vanness, S, NR, to Officer Charge, Nav. Officer Pers. Sep. Unit, Great Lakes.
Robert A. Winston to Asst. Nav. Attache, Asst. Nav. Attache for Air, Stockholm, Sweden.
Paden E. Woodruff, MC(S), NR, to Nav. Dispensary.

28 Sept. 1945

Commanders

Paul J. Halloran, CEC, to Nav. Oper. Base, Newport, R. I., pending assignment.

Captains

Byron S. Anderson to Com. Officer, USS

General J. H. Rae (AP 149).

Warren E. Bradbury, MC, (Ret.), to Nav. Pers. Sep. Center, NTC, Bainbridge.
William H. Brockman, Jr., to Comdr., Submarine Division 181 and 182.
Willard C. Brown, SC, NR, (Ret.), to proceed home—relieved active duty.
Cecil T. Caulfield to Comdr., West Coast Sound Training Squadron, and Com. Officer, West Coast Sound School, San Diego.
Robert E. Cofer, Jr., to Dist. Ord. Officer, 9th Nav. Dist., Great Lakes.
Liles W. Creighton to Comdr., Train. Grp., Casco Bay.
Leonard S. Dow to Com. Officer, Nav. Air Tech. Train. Center, Corpus Christi.
Eugene S. Karpe to Com. Officer, USS General Harry Taylor (AP 145).
Oscar W. Leidel, SC, to retirement.
Merritt D. Mullen, DM, NR, to nearest Nav. Dist. for separation.
Edward C. Raguet to 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco; duty general court-martial.
John S. Thach, to Staff, Chief NAT, Pensacola, Fla.
John C. Webb, DE, NR, to Atoll Comdr., Ulithi.
Daniel F. Worth, Jr., to Chief of Staff and Aide to the Comdr., Marianas.
James L. Wyatt to nearest Nav. Dist., pending further assignment.

Commanders

Lorentz D. Bellinger, (E), NR, to fitting out USS Palau (CVE 122) Commissioning Detail, Tacoma, Wash., on board as Engineer Officer when commissioned.
Edward E. Black, (SC), NR, to Nav. Officer Pers. Sep. Center for separation.
John N. Boland, to temp. duty 3rd Nav. Dis., New York.
Chalmers R. Carr, MC, to Nav. Hosp., Long Beach.
William B. Chew, MC(S), NR, to Nav. Hosp., Oakland.
Percival A. Duff, MC, NR, to Nav. Hosp., Naval Training Center, Sampson, N. Y.
Nelson H. Elsenhardt, (Ret.), to proceed home.
Jasper E. Fleming, D, NR, to Officer-in-Charge, Navy Recruit, Sta., Detroit.
Harold E. Fraser, MC, NR, to Nav. Hosp., Oakland.
Alan O. Godfrey, MC, NR, to nearest separation.
Francis W. Gross, MC, to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk.
William H. Henszey, NR, (Ret.), to proceed home.
William F. Hoover, MC(S), NR, to Nav. Officer Pers. Sep. Center, Wash., D. C.
Paul Husted, (S), NR, to Navy Yard, New York.
Lydik S. Jacobsen, S(E), NR, to nearest separation.
Robert B. Johnson, MC, to USS Haven (AH 12).
Jules J. Jordy, AD, NR, to Naval Air Training Bases, Corpus Christi.
William P. Kellogg, (S) NR, to proceed home.
Charles M. Keyes, to fitting out USS Buck (DD 761) Bethlehem Steel Co., San Francisco, Calif., and Commanding Officer aboard when commissioned.
George E. Klak, D, NR, to USS Yorktown (CV 10).
Reimers D. Koepke, DC, to USS Washington (BB 56).
Thomas M. Leovy, (Ret.), to proceed home.
Charles W. Letcher, MC, NR, to Fleet Air, West Coast, San Diego; temporary duty.
Elijah P. Lovejoy, MC(VS), NR, to Naval Hospital, Norman, Okla.
Floyd E. Miller, A3, NR, to Commanding Officer, Air Transport Squadron II.
William E. Moser, CD, NR, to Officer-in-Charge, Naval Training School, San Diego, Calif.
Peyton Park, (S), NR, to Office of the Captain of the Yard, Portsmouth, Va.
Marvin H. Porterfield, MC, NR, to Officer Pers. Sep. Center, Washington, D. C., separation.
Porter H. Quimby, (S), NR, to Executive Officer, US Nav. Per. Sep. Cen, Naval Air Station, St. Louis.
Charles W. Reeder, MC, NR, to additional duty Naval Hospital, Long Beach.
Emanuel Rollins, MC, to Naval Air Station, Twelfth Naval Dist., San Francisco.
Robert V. Schultz, MC(S), NR, to Bu. Med. and Surg., Navy Dept.
James C. Skorcz, (AI), NR, to such destination required to report for permanent duty involving flying assigned by Commander, Naval Air Transport Service, Oakland, Calif.
Victor H. Soucek, to Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Dept.
Joe W. Sovine, MC, NR, to Naval Hospital, Oakland.
Charles L. Seiberg, MC, NR, to Naval Per. Sep. Center, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.
Albert R. Weldon, to Bureau of Aeronautics General Representative, Eastern District, New York.
Lester O. Wood, to Executive Officer, Naval Officer Intake Station, San Francisco.

29 September 1945

Admirals

Clark H. Woodward, RAdm., to proceed home.

Commodores

Henry A. Schade, to Naval Operations.

Captains

Myron A. Raber, (Ret.), to 11th Naval District, San Diego.
Carr R. Bentel, MC, to Medical Officer Command US Naval Base Hospital 17, Hollandia, New Guinea.
Samuel B. Brewer, to Commanding Officer, Naval Ammunition Depot, Seal Beach, Calif.
Arligh A. Burke, to Bureau Ordnance, Navy Dept.
Leonard C. Chamberlin, to Shop Supt., Naval Drydocks, Hunter's Point, San Francisco other duties under Commandant, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.
John T. Corwin, to Staff, Commander, Service Force, Pacific Fleet.
Rob R. Doss, MC, to Naval Per. Sep. Center, Naval Air Station, Charleston, S. C.
John Ford, (S), NR, to Naval Officer Personnel Separation Center, Washington, D. C. for separation.
James S. Freeman, to Commanding Officer, USS Santa Fe (CL 60).
Edwin J. Gilliam, (Ret.), to proceed home.
Donald H. Johnston, to duty as Commander LST Group 104.
George P. Kraker, to Commanding Officer, Naval Ord. Plant, Indianapolis.
Jesse W. Miller, MC, to US Naval Academy.
William Miller, to Commanding Officer, USS Casablanca (CVE-55).
George F. Prestwich, DE, NR, to Naval Per. Sep. Center, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.
William L. Rees, to Commanding Officer, USS Enterprise (CV 6).
Joseph J. Rochefort, to Commanding Officer USS Telfair (APA 210).
Michael P. Russillo, to Naval Operations.
Thomas U. Sisson, to Commanding Officer, USS Gilbert Islands (CVE 107).
Charles E. Weakley, to Operational Training Command, Atlantic Fleet.
Joseph M. Welton, A3, NR, to 3rd Naval District, New York.
ChC Maurice M. Witherspoon, to Naval Air Station, Moffett Field.

Commanders

Carlton R. Adams, to Bureau of Naval Per.
Nathaniel C. Barker, to Bureau of Ord.
Laurence F. Blodgett, (Ret.), to proceed home.
Hubbard H. Burnum, CEC, NR, to 8th Naval District, New Orleans.
Edward J. Carlson, CEC, NR, to Naval Officer Pers. Sep. Center, Shoemaker, Calif.
Thomas E. Chambers, to Naval Res. Officers' Training Corps Unit, Harvard University, Cambridge.
Wilson W. Chase, DC, NR, to Naval Dent. School, Bethesda, Md.
Lloyd W. Colton, DC, to Naval Operating Base, Terminal Island, San Pedro.
Thomas P. Connelly, MC, to nearest Naval District assignment.
Terrence H. Cowie, to nearest Naval District, pending assignment.
James H. Cruise, to First Lieutenant and Damage Control Officer, USS Columbus (CA 74).
Mark S. Curtis, MC, to Naval Hospital, Mare Island.
Harry W. Englund, to Norfolk Navy Yard.
James D. Ferguson, to USS Denver (CL 58), Executive Officer.
Leon N. Gorfinski, MCV(S), NR, to nearest Naval District, separation.
Herbert D. Hill, (DE), NR, to Fleet Operational Training Command, Atlantic Fleet.
Edwin B. Hooper, to headquarters, Commander in Chief, US Fleet.
Byron S. Huie, Jr., (D), NR, to Commanding Officer, Naval Training School, New York.
Harold O. Hunter, (Ret.), to Commanding Officer, Hartford Theological School, Hartford.
Warren B. Jackson SC, (Ret.), to Naval Officer Pers. Sep. Center, Washington, D. C. separation.
Frank E. Jeffreys, DC, to Naval Dental School, Bethesda.
Frank E. Johnson, (AD), NR, to Naval Officer Pers. Sep. Center, separation.
Warren E. Klein, MC, to Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Calif.
Joseph S. Koehler, MC, NR, to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Maxwell E. Lapham, MC, NR, to nearest Naval District, separation.
Charles C. Mann, to Operations and Navigation Officer, USS Missouri (BB 63).
Frank R. McGregor, (S), NR, to Naval Officer Pers. Sep. Center, separation.
Ira E. McMillan, to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.
David H. Morse (D), NR, to nearest Naval District, separation.
Everett J. Olenick, MC, to nearest Naval District, assignment.
Clarke Olney, (S), NR, to Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps Unit, Rochester.
George L. Phillips, DE, NR, Commanding Officer, USS Doyen (APA 1).
Warren B. Sampson, to Commanding Officer, USS Aucilla (AO 56).
Frank G. Selby, to Submarine Force, Pacific Fleet, Administration, Mare Island.
Robert C. Swisher, MC, NR, USS New Orleans (CA 32).
Francis D. Tappaan, (D), NR, to Naval Officer Pers. Sep. Center, separation.
David D. Wight, S(I), NR, to Naval Officer Pers. Sep. Center, separation.

(Please turn to Page 216)

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Born

BARNES—Born at Englewood Hospital, Englewood, N. J., 28 September 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Richard S. Barnes, a son, Richard Sturges Barnes.

BOTZOWS—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, 29 September 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. William Botzows, USNR, twin sons, Rufus Cole and William George Frederick.

BOWDITCH—Born at University Hospital, Baltimore, Md., 27 Sept. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Benson A. Bowditch, USMCR, a daughter, Gail Tappan.

BYRNE—Born at Moline (Ill.) Hospital, 29 Sept. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. David B. Byrne, USA, a daughter, Suzanne Frederica.

CHUMLEY—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 22 September 1945, to M.Sgt. and Mrs. Roy Chumley, a son, Delbert Lee Chumley.

COOKE—Born at Baton Rouge, La., 22 Sept. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Bronson F. Cooke of Ft. Monroe, Va., a son, Bronson Frey Cooke, Jr.

CORBETT—Born at St. Luke's Hospital, Denver, Colo., 5 Sept. 1945, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Corbett, a daughter, Catherine Ann, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Isalah Davies, USA. Mrs. Corbett was Miss Virginia Lee Davies.

COYLE—Born in the Princeton, (N.J.) Hospital 25 September 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Dan Dunn Coyle, USA, their second daughter, Margaretta Cowenhoven Coyle.

CURRIE—Born in Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., 29 Sept. 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Francis Currie, USNR, of New York, N. Y., a daughter, Mary Teresita.

DREES—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 29 Sept. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. William F. Drees, SC, a son.

DYKE—Born at The Woman's Hospital, New York City, 21 Sept. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Kermit Robert Dyke, AC, USA (USMA-'40), a daughter, Laurel Marie.

EWING—Born at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., 2 October 1945, to Lt. Comdr. Shirley Ewing, USNR, their second son, Michael Jack.

FALLOWS—Born at St. Joseph's Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 13 Sept. 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Ronald Frederic Fallows, AAF, a daughter, Candace M. Fallows.

FAVOR—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 26 September 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William Vance Favor, a daughter, Andrea Ann Favor.

FONDA—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Knox, Ky., 30 Sept. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Garrett Fonda, a son, Garrett Robert, grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. T. F. Wessels, USA.

FORRESTER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 30 Sept. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Arthur Forrester, CE, a son.

FRANCIS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 29 Sept. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. James R. Francis, MAC, a son.

GREEFF—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, N. Y., 28 Sept. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Theodore Greeff, USNR, a daughter, Stevens.

GORDON—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 14 Sept. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Joseph Harold Gordon, a son, Robert Gordon.

HANSON—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 21 September 1945, to M.Sgt. and Mrs. Roger Hulton Hanson, a daughter, Mary Jill Hanson.

HARPER—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 22 September 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Richmond Chase Harper, sr., a son, Richmond Chase Harper, jr.

HUDSON—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 21 September 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Kenneth Eugene Hudson, a daughter, Teressa Ann Hudson.

JONES—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 25 September 1945, to Col. and Mrs. William W. Jones, AC, USA, a daughter, Marilyn Crawford Jones, granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Emile V. Cutrer, USA-Ret.

JONES—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 29 Sept. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Raymond W. Jones, QMC, a son.

JORDAN—Born at St. Vincent's Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla., 21 Sept. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. H. R. Jordan, Ord., a daughter, Wanda Lee Jordan.

KADANKA—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 18 Sept. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Victor Daniel Kadanka, a daughter, Barbara Ann Kadanka.

KEESOS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 17 Sept. 1945, to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. Earl Frank Keesos, a daughter, Nancy Carroll Keesos.

KEMMERER—Born in Piedmont Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., 18 September 1945, to Maj. and

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

Mrs. John L. Kemmerer, jr., a daughter, Elizabeth Kemmerer.

KIRK—Born at Evanston (Ill.) Hospital, 27 Sept. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. William T. Kirk, 4th, AAF, a daughter, Edith Goodrich Kirk. Lt. Kirk is a nephew of Vice Adm. Alan G. Kirk, USN.

KLUZ—Born at Lancaster, Pa., 18 Sept. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Frank A. Klucz, of Muroc, Calif., a son, Francis Michael Klucz.

LUCAS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 19 Sept. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Paul Randall Lucas, a daughter, Lauren Gay Lucas.

LYONS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 Sept. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Ralph Lyons, a son.

MACPHERSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 Sept. 1945, to M.Sgt. and Mrs. Gordon F. MacPherson, USA, AAF, a daughter.

MEAD—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 29 Sept. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Carl D. Mead, SC, a daughter.

MORLEY—Born at Station Hospital, Tinker Field, Oklahoma City, Okla., 22 Sept. 1945, to Col. and Mrs. John D. Morley, MC, a son, David John Morley.

MUELLER—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 17 Sept. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. LeRoy William Mueller, a daughter, Deborah Lois Mueller.

MULLIGAN—Born in the Hospital for the Women of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., 21 Sept. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Graham P. Mulligan, USN, a daughter, Susan Alice.

MURPHY—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 24 September 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Edward Murphy, sr., a son, Joseph Edward Murphy, jr.

NOYES—Born at Southampton Hospital, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., 30 Sept. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Irving Chester Noyes, USNR, a daughter, Jacqueline.

PELZ—Born at U. S. Naval Hospital Brooklyn, N. Y., 30 Sept. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward J. Pelz, USNR, a daughter, Margaret Livingston, their second child.

POWERS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 18 Sept. 1945, to M.Sgt. and Mrs. Frank William Powers, a son, Richard Edward Powers.

RHODES—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 14 Sept. 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Don Lawrence Rhodes, a daughter, Peggy Sue Rhodes.

RUSH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 Sept. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Donald W. Rush, AC, a daughter, Janet Margaret, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emberson T. Rush of Cleveland, Ohio and of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Archer L. Lerch, USA, of Chery Chase, Md.

SALMON—Born 21 Sept. 1945 to Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton H. Salmon, III, AAF, of Chico, Calif., their second daughter.

SAMUELS—Born at Malone Hospital, Big Spring, Texas, 26 Sept. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Roy Samuels, AAF, a son, James Allan.

SCHNEBLEY—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 14 Sept. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Thomas Hughes Schnebley, sr., a son, Thomas Hughes Schnebley, jr.

SMITH—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 21 September 1945, to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. Donald Arthur Smith, a son, Michael Arthur Smith.

SMITH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 29 Sept. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Joseph C. Smith, QMC, a son.

SPALDING—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 21 September 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Charles Hillray Spalding, a daughter, Darleen Ann Spalding.

STEERE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 Sept. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Russell L. Steere, AAF, a daughter.

STEFFL—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 23 September 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Leo Dominic, a son, John Leo Steffl.

STITTLE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 24 September 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harry Marlam Stittle, a son, Stephen Adair Stittle.

THOMASON—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 25 September 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Donald G. Thomason, a daughter, Elizabeth Lynn. Capt. Thomason is on duty with ATC in China-Burma-India theater.

TOWERS—Born in Winnetka, Ill., 1 October 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Charles Carstairs Towers, USNR, a son, John Carstairs Towers, grandson of Vice Adm. John H. Towers, USN.

WALKER—Born at Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., 1 Oct. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs.

Alexander Stuart Walker, jr., USMCR, a daughter, Kathryn Hill Walker, Mrs. Walker, formerly Lt. (jg) Jean McGregor Rawls, USNR is living with her parents, Col and Mrs. Walter O. Eawis, GSC, USA, at 1805 37th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., while Captain Walker is in the Pacific area with the Third Marine Division.

WALSH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 29 Sept. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Thomas D. Walsh, QMC, a daughter.

WEADON—Born in Brisbane, Australia, 15 Sept. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Donald A. Weadon, AUS, a son, Donald A. Weadon, jr.

WEED—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 Sept. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert C. Weed, CE, a son.

WELLS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 19 Sept. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Cyril Joseph Wells, a son, Cyril Franklin Wells.

WRIGHT—Born in St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 30 September 1945, to CWO and Mrs. Herbert F. B. Wright, USNR, a daughter, Hope Beecher Wright.

Married

ADAMS-EMMART—Married in St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, Catonsville, Md., 15 Sept. 1945, Miss Betty Ann Emmart to Lt. John E. Adams, AAF.

BISHOP-MILLS—Married at the home of her grandmother in Austin, Texas, 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Eleanor Schuyler Mills, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Schuyler Mills, USN, to Capt. George R. Bishop, AAF.

BRYAN-SELLS—Married in New York, N. Y., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Sarah W. Sells to Capt. William Lyttle Bryan, jr., USPHS.

BUCKLAND-ALKER—Married at the home of the bride's mother, Kings Point, Long Island, N. Y., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Aileen F. Alker to Col. Sherwood E. Buckland, AAF, (USMA-'38).

BURNS-AYERS—Married in the Quartermaster School Chapel, Camp Lee, Va., 26 Sept. 1945, 2nd Lt. Eunice Virginia Ayers, WAC, to 1st Lt. Edward James Burns, AUS.

CARR-PINSON—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Thomasville, Ga., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Betty Jean Pinson to Lt. (jg) Richard Cornelius Carr, USNR.

CHAPMAN-WEAVER—Married in Marble Collegiate Church, New York City, 29 Sept. 1945, Lt. Evelyn R. Weaver, ANC, to Mr. Ralph Henry Chapman, of River Edge, N. J.

CONNERS-HARRISS—Married in the home of the bride's parents in Orange, N. J., 27 Sept. 1945, Miss Elizabeth Anderson Harris to Capt. Jacob Logan Connors, jr., AUS.

CURTIS-JOHNSON—Married in Memorial Church of the Good Shepherd, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Eleanor Bouvier Johnson to Lt. Robert Miles Curtis, USNR.

DOBB-PARKER—Married in Immanuel Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Marjorie Frances Parker to Capt. George Austin Dobb, jr., AUS.

EVANS-INGRAHAM—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Englewood, N. J., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Carolyn C. Ingraham to 1st Lt. Dudley Evans, AUS.

FERGUSON-COVELL—Married in St. Alban's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Beverly Covell, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. E. R. Covell, USA, to Lt. James Frank Ferguson, USNR.

FLANDERS-CARR—Married in St. Martin's Church, Washington, D. C., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Gertrude Mary Carr, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Thomas A. Carr, to Mr. Warren G. Flanders.

GOODE - BRADSHAW—Married in St. Thomas Church, Alexandria, Va., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Lucy Bradshaw of Boston, Mass., and Alexandria, to Maj. J. Roland Goode, jr., AUS, of Alexandria.

GRIFFIN-GRINER—Married in the home of the bride's parents in Tuscaloosa, Ala., 18 Sept. 1945, Miss Mabry Griner, only daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George Wesley Griner, jr., USA, to Dr. Irvin Hilary Griffin.

HAIBLE-WILSON—Married in the Immanuel Church-on-the-Green, New Castle, Del., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Alice du Pont Wilson of Wilmington, Del., to Lt. Egler Haible, USNR, of Denver, Colo.

HAMMER-BROADHURST—Married in Old Stone Church, Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio, 2 Oct. 1945, Mrs. Virginia Cockrell Broadhurst, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Cockrell, to Maj. Elmer H. Hammer, AAF.

HANSON-HILL—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., 3 October 1945, AMM 3c Marjorie Hill, USNR, to Lt. William Hanson, jr., AUS.

HULTEN-BRASHEARS—Married in Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., 14 Sept. 1945, Miss

Patricia Brashars, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Brashars, USN, to Lt. (jg) Albert P. Hulten, USNR.

KATZ-STERN—Married in New York City, 28 Sept. 1945, Miss Babette Stern of Pelham Manor, N. Y., to Lt. Sidney Katz, SC, AUS.

KINNEY-NORTON—Married in St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, N. J., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Kathleen Norton to Lt. John Erwin Kinney, USNR.

LEDGARD-CATT—Married in the Unitarian Church of the Savior, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 October 1945, Miss Dana Lee Catt to Lt. James J. Ledgard, jr., MC, AUS.

MALONE-REILLY—Married in the Church of the Resurrection, Rye, N. Y., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Joan Gilroy Reilly to Lt. Lee H. B. Malone, USNR.

MANLEY-DEWEY—Married in the home of the bride's grandparents in Morgantown, W. Va., 21 Sept. 1945, Miss Katherine Elizabeth Dewey to W.O. Charles G. Manley, USMC.

MARSHALL-LONG—Married in Trinity Episcopal Church, Huntington, W. Va., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Eloise Campbell Long to Lt. Alexander Fulton Marshall, jr., CWS.

MATT-LOPRESTI—Married in St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church, Arlington, Mass., 27 Sept. 1945, Miss Stella Victoria Lopresti to Lt. Anton Josef Matt, AUS.

MATTESON-SMILEY—Married in Elk City, Okla., 29 September 1945, Miss Rachel Smiley to Eus. Benjamin Howard Matteson, jr., USNR.

MAYLAND-GLEASON—Married in the chapel of Bergstrom Field, near Austin, Tex., 22 Sept. 1945, Lt. Elizabeth A. Gleason, ANC, to Lt. Lawrence P. Mayland of Washington, D. C.

MCCRONE-LINTHICUM—Married in St. Mark's Catholic Church, Catonsville, Md., 29 August 1945, Miss Shirley R. Linticum to Lt. Richard H. McCrone, jr., AUS.

MILLARD-COTTER—Married in Sacred Heart Church, Larksdale, N. Y., 3 October 1945, Miss Mary Camille Cotter to Lt. (jg) James C. B. Millard, jr., USNR.

MILLS-NESTOR—Married in the Leroy Chapel, Miami, Fla., 7 Sept. 1945, Miss Frances Grace Nestor to 1st Lt. Jack Walter Mills, AAF.

NELSON-STAPLIN—Married in Post Chapel, Kennedy General Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., 29 August 1945, Lt. Pearl M. Staplin, ANC, to Col. Christian G. Nelson, FA, USA.

O'DONNELL-BENOIT—Married in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Fredericksburg, Va., 23 Sept. 1945, Miss Patricia Anne Benoit to Eus. Edward Francis O'Donnell, USNR.

O'NEILL-KAMM—Married in St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C., 21 Sept. 1945, Miss Jeanne Kamm to Lt. James M. O'Neill, jr., AAF.

ORTH-WILLSON—Married in Old Durham Church, Ironsides, Md., 25 Sept. 1945, Miss Katherine Kennedy Willson to Eus. Henry Jewett Orth, III, USNR, son of Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Jewett Orth, jr., USN, of Indian Head, Md.

PELTON-KINARD—Married in Shreveport, England, in the Church of St. Andrew, 18 Sept. 1945, Miss Mildred Elizabeth Kinard to Capt. Richard B. Pelton, AUS.

PETTENGILL-TUMA—Married in Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Edith Marie Tuma to Mr. William Van Horne Pettengill, former Ensign, USNR, son of Rear Adm. and Mrs. George T. Pettengill, USN-Ret., of Old Lyme, Conn.

PINKERTON-MACAULAY—Married in Central Union Church, Honolulu, T. H., 14 Sept. 1945, Mrs. Florence Helmick Macaulay, daughter of Mrs. Eli A. Helmick and the late Maj. Gen. Helmick, USA, to Dr. Forrest Jay Pinkerton, Dr. and Mrs. Pinkerton have returned from their wedding trip and are at home at 2552 Manoa Road, Honolulu.

PRICE-MUNDT—Married at the bride's home in Westfield, N. J., 30 September 1945, to Miss Eileen Amelia Mundt to Lt. James Bruce Price, jr., AUS.

RAINE-DREWRY—Married in the Methodist Church, Beckley, W. Va., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Helen Joyce Drewry to Lt. David Latimer Raine, AAF.

RAKUSIN-FRIEDMAN—Married in Washington, D. C., 20 Sept. 1945, Miss Muriel Friedman to Lt. Stanley Rakusin, USNR.

RAMBO-MITCHELL—Married at the home of the bride's mother, Gap, Pa., 29 Sept. 1945, Mrs. Henry Slaymaker Mitchell to Comdr. Reginald Rodney Rambo, MC, USN.

RATTAN-PRATT—Married in Washington, D. C., 7 Sept. 1945, Miss Jane Sedgwick Pratt, daughter of Col. John Pratt, USA, to Lt. Donald Valney Rattan, AUS.

ROBBINS-HARRISON—Married in the Presbyterian Church, Bethesda, Md., 22 Sept. 1945, Miss Jean Teague Harrison to Lt. Robert Paul Robbins, AUS.

(Please turn to Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths
(Continued from Preceding Page)

ROBERTSON-KEENE — Married recently in Albrook Field Chapel, Panama, C.Z., Miss Eleanor Livesey Keene to Capt. Ben Lovell Robertson, AUS.

ROGERS-WATSON — Married in All Saints Church, Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Mary Louise Watson to Lt. (jg) William Bishop Rogers, USNR, of Atlanta, Ga.

SAMUELS-TURKOW — Married in Baltimore, Md., recently, Miss Barbara Ann Turkow to Capt. Bernard S. Samuels, AUS.

SAUER-TenBROECK — Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, 20 September 1945, Miss Rosetta S. TenBrock to Lt. George F. Sauer, SC, AUS.

SHIELDS-SHERMAN — Married in Washington, D. C., 27 Sept. 1945, Miss Betty Hale Sherman, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Harry B. Sherman, USA, to 1st Lt. Buren Riley Shields, of Waynesboro, Va.

SMITH-QUINN — Married in Watch Hill Chapel, Watch Hill, R. I., 1 Oct. 1945, Miss Jacqueline F. Quinn to Lt. Jones Smith, Jr., USNR.

STEIN-FINK — Married in the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Atlanta, Ga., 22 Sept. 1945, Miss Thelma O. Fink to Lt. Frederick P. Stein, AAF.

STEPHENS-HEGEMAN — Married in the Congregational Church, Rehoboth, Mass., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Nancy Coles Hegeman to Lt. Page Prentiss Stephens, USNR.

STEWART-BOSSONG — Married in Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, New York, N. Y., 28 Sept. 1945, Miss Jacqueline C. Bossong to Lt. Col. James C. Stewart, AAF.

TABOR-WILSON — Married in the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Sue Young Wilson to Lt. Travis Oliver Tabor, III, USN.

TRICKEY-MacDAID — Married in the Chapel of St. George's Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square, New York, N. Y., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Patricia MacDaid to Lt. Thomas Denison Trickey, AAF.

TYLER-BURLING — Married in the chapel at Bolling Field, D. C., 3 October 1945, Miss Cornelia Perin Burling to Lt. Col. Thomas S. Tyler, AAF.

VOLLIMER-KENNEDY — Married in Tokyo, Japan, 1 Oct. 1945, 1st Lt. Margaret Kennedy, ANC, to Maj. Frederick Vollimer of Baltimore, Md.

WALSH-SMITH — Married in the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, Fairfield, Conn., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Margaret Mary Smith to Lt. Joseph Patrick Walsh, AAF.

WHEELWRIGHT-RICHARDSON — Married in Reno, Nev., 29 Sept. 1945, Mrs. Hope Livermore Richardson of New York City, to Lt. Comdr. George Wilson Wheelwright, III, USNR.

WHITMAN-WESP — Married in the Reformed Church, Closter, N. J., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Virginia E. Wesp to 1st Lt. Philip K. Whitman, AAF, recently a prisoner of war in Germany.

WHITNEY-BLYTHE — Married in the chapel of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Englewood, N. J., 29 September 1945, Miss Sally Ann Blythe to Lt. Gordon Bernard Whitney, USNR.

WOLFE-KAIL — Married at Huntington, W. Va., recently, Miss Mary Bovee Kail to Lt. Comdr. Thomas Bradley Wolfe, USN (USNA-'41), son of Comdr. James M. Wolfe, USCG.

Died

ALLEN — Killed 16 July 1945 while a prisoner of the Japanese, Lt. Merlin R. Allen, AAF. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Marie A. Wiles of 1728 Massachusetts Ave., SE, Washington, D. C.

ALLEN — Died at Malabon, Pampanga, P. I., 31 July 1945, of malaria, while a prisoner of the Japanese, 2nd Lt. Dana H. Allen, Jr., 3rd Pursuit Squadron, AC, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Dana H. Allen, USA-Ret., and brother of Sue Marie Allen of Ardmore, Okla.

BOREN — Died while a prisoner of war of the Japanese Government in the Burma-Siam area, 13 Nov. 1943, 1st Lt. Lemuel Maxey Boren, FA, AUS, son of Capt. Lemuel Evans Boren, FA, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Boren, now living at 1922 24th St., Lubbock, Texas. Besides his parents he is survived by a brother, 1st Lt. Claude Birkhead Boren, FA, AUS, now in Europe.

CARNES — Died suddenly of a heart attack at his home, 3211 Corwell Ave., Dallas, Texas,

29 July 1945, Mr. James J. Carnes. Survived by his widow, three sons, Lt. Col. Sam A. Carnes, AC; Capt. James J. Carnes, Jr., AC; Mr. John P. Carnes, and one grandchild.

DOYLE — Died at his home, 3822 Cassina Road, Columbia, S. C., 26 Sept. 1945, Maj. Alexander Calhoun Doyle, USA-Ret. Survived by a son, Edward Allen Doyle, S. J.; a daughter, Lillian Catherine Doyle, and one sister, Sister Mary Basil.

DURELL — Died suddenly at his home in Winchester, Va., 26 Sept. 1945, Capt. Edward Hovey Durell, USN-Ret. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Jones Nicholson Durell, and a daughter, Mrs. George Anderson of Brookline, Mass.

GARRISON — Died at his home "The Rowe," Charles City County, Va., 1 Oct. 1945, Lt. Col. David G. C. Garrison, USA-Ret. (USMA '07). Survived by his wife, Mrs. Royall Draper Garrison and two children, Cadet Draper Garrison, USMA, West Point, and Edith Draper Garrison.

GLASSBURN — Died in Japanese prison camp, 31 Jan. 1945, Maj. Robert Douglass Glassburn, USA (USMA '32), son of Col. and Mrs. Robert P. Glassburn, USA-Ret. Also survived by his wife, Mrs. Zella E. Glassburn and two children, Constance Ann and Paul Douglas Glassburn, of Pass-a-Grille, Fla., P.O. Box 128.

HAND — Died in Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 28 Sept. 1945, Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Hand, USA-Ret. Surviving is his widow.

HILL — Killed in action near Kleshu, China, 13 July 1945, 1st Lt. Thomas J. Hill, AAF. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. D. Hill of 4320 Spring street, Suitland, Md., and six brothers.

HUFFMAN — Died in airplane crash near Boise, Idaho, 28 Sept. 1945, Lt. Benjamin M. Huffman, AAF, of Wichita, Kans.

JOHNSON — Died in Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 24 Sept. 1945, 1st Lt. Eyrl G. Johnson, USA-Ret. He was buried at National Cemetery, San Antonio, Tex. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Alice Johnson and two daughters, Patricia and Natalie who live at 330 Tuxedo Street, San Antonio, Texas.

JOYES — Died of a heart attack at his home in Grifflinsburg, Va., 24 Sept. 1945, Brig. Gen. John W. Joyes, USA-Ret., (USMA '04). Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Georgiana Butler Joyes, and two daughters, Mrs. Oliver Durant of Grifflinsburg and Mrs. Mason Stober of Seattle, Wash.

MacDONALD — Died in Japanese prison camp 5 Feb. 1945, Lt. Col. Ronald G. MacDonald, Inf., USA (USMA '22). Survived by his widow, Mrs. Alice Coleman MacDonald of 72 Oak street, Plattsburg, N. Y.

McDANIEL — Died at Brooke General Hospital, San Antonio, Texas, 20 Sept. 1945, Col. William A. McDaniel, USA-Ret. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Georgia Childers McDaniel; a daughter, Mrs. Ruth McDaniel Caldwell; a sister, Mrs. Ida Dore; a brother, Alta McDaniel, and one grandson. Interment was at Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery 22 Sept. with military honors.

McKINLEY — Died in airplane crash near Boise, Idaho, 28 Sept. 1945, Maj. William R. McKinley, AAF, of Page, Idaho.

MESSMER — Died of heart attack at Fort Knox, Ky., Capt. John Irvine Messmer, CMP. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Anna J. Messmer, and three children, Mrs. Virginia L. Owens; Frank B. and Joanna L. Messmer, all of Fort Knox.

MULLEN — Died in US Naval Hospital, St. Albans, N. Y., 27 Sept. 1945, Lt. Comdr. Frank A. Mullen, USN. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Mae Reilly Mullen; a daughter, Mary, and a son, Lt. Frank A. Mullen, Jr., USNR.

NAHOUSE — Killed in airplane accident on Guam, 2 Sept. 1945, 1st Lt. Lester R. Nahouse, AAF. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Doris E. Nahouse; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Nahouse of Rutherford, N. Y., and two brothers.

OTIS — Killed in automobile accident in Germany, 12 June 1945, 1st Lt. George Otis, 3rd, Inf. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Kolb Otis of Holtville, Long Island, N. Y., and a baby daughter. Also surviving are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Otis, Jr., of Boston, Mass.

PERRY — Killed in action in the Pacific 15 Dec. 1945 while being transported on a Japanese prison ship, Col. Howard R. Perry, Jr., USA (USMA '21). Survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Perry, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Nancy, of 816 Hill street, Ann Arbor, Mich., and two sisters, Mrs. George C. Claussen and Mrs. Ira P. Smift.

REMNSNIDER — Died 31 Jan. 1945 in Japanese prison camp on Honshu Island, having been a prisoner since the fall of Batuan, 2nd Lt. Warren Alvin Remnsnider, AUS, of Pawnee, Okla. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Jane Collins Remnsnider, and daughter, Janie, 3 years and 9 months old, whom he had never seen.

ROBERTS — Died at Oskaloosa, Kans., 26 Sept. 1945, Mr. Frank H. Roberts, father of Brig. Gen. Frank M. Roberts, USA, and of Maj. Charles W. Roberts, USMCR.

SHERILL — Killed in action 16 Aug. 1944 when his plane was shot down over Germany, 1st Lt. Halsted Sherill, AAF. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred H. Sherill of 33-29 150th St., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. Survived also by two sisters, Mrs. Guy M. Page and Mrs. John David Fales, both of Charleston, W. Va.

TATE — Killed in action over Germany, 9 Sept. 1945, Lt. Col. Joseph S. Tate, Jr., AAF, (USMA '41). Survived by his widow, the former Margaret Hussan of Washington, D. C.; by his mother, Mrs. Sargent Tate of St. Augustine Beach, Fla.; his father, Col. Joseph S. Tate, FA, on duty in Germany, and a brother, Cadet D. L. Tate, II, West Point, New York.

WEED — Died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 29 Sept. 1945, Brig. Gen. Frank W. Weed, USA-Ret. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Abigail Weed of 80 West Clay Park, San Francisco, Calif., a son, William H. Weed, and a daughter, Mrs. Robert C. Aloe.

WHEAT — Died of colitis while a prisoner of war of the Japanese on Honsho Island, Japan, 22 Feb. 1945, Capt. Robert Ila Wheat, CAC, (USMA '40). Survived by his widow, the former Dorothy Fairlamb, living at 20 South Irving street, Ridgewood, N. J., and by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ila N. Wheat of Lenoire, Ark.

WHITAMORE — Died in England recently, Mr. Rupert A. Whitmore, husband of Mrs. Sally M. Miley Whitmore, daughter of Mrs. John D. Miley of Bethesda, Md., and the late Col. John D. Miley, USA, and brother-in-law of Maj. Gen. William M. Miley, USA, and of Lt. Col. John D. Miley, Jr., USA-Ret.

WILLIAMSON — Died at Hamilton Field Hospital, Calif., 25 Sept. 1945 after an illness of several months, Col. Russell L. Williamson, AAF, (USMA '18). Funeral services were held at Golden Gate National Cemetery, San Bruno, Calif., on 28 Sept. Surviving are his mother, Mrs. Alma Williamson, Twelve Mile, Ind.; his widow, Mrs. Opal Williamson and a daughter Olive Louise of 1865 Emerson Street, Palo Alto, Calif.; a daughter, Mrs. Howard Means of San Antonio, Texas and a son, Sgt. Richard Williamson, USA, who recently returned from duty in Germany.

Obituaries

Col. Wilbur A. McDaniel, USA-Ret., died 20 Sept. at the Brooke General Hospital and was buried with military honors at the Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery on 22 Sept.

Colonel McDaniel was born in Athalia, Ohio, on 18 Dec. 1874. He enlisted in Company G, Sixth Infantry on 9 April 1897. He served in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection and the first World War. He was retired on 5 Oct. 1927.

He is survived by his wife, Georgia Childers McDaniel; his daughter, Ruth McDaniel Caldwell; a sister, Mrs. Ida Dore; a brother, Alta McDaniel, and one grandson.

Friends of Mrs. Joseph S. Tate, Jr., of 84 Water Street, Saint Augustine, Fla., will regret to learn that Mrs. Tate recently received word from the War Department of the death of her husband, Lt. Col. Joseph S. Tate, Jr., AC.

The War Department reported after careful investigation and review of all known facts—"Since no information has been received which would support a presumption of his continued survival, the War Department must now terminate your husband's absence by a presumptive finding of death. This date has been set as 9 Sept. 1945."

Colonel Tate failed to return from a mission over Osnabruck, Germany, on 22 Dec. 1943. The group which he commanded ran into heavy anti-aircraft fire and enemy fighter opposition after leaving the target, which had been successfully bombed. Colonel Tate's plane was last seen, under control, over Gronigen, Holland, where the enemy opposition developed.

Colonel Tate had flown 32 Combat missions. His group, the 93rd (Heavy) Bombardment Group (B-24s), was reported to have been the first ever to fly the Atlantic "in formation," which occurred 9 Sept. 1942. The group made history as "Ted's Flying Circus," (commanded originally by Lt. Col. now Brig. Gen. E. J. Timberlake), in England as well as North Africa and the Middle East. Colonel Tate had received the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Air Medal with five Oak Leaf Clusters. He also wore the Pre-World War Ribbon, the American Defense Ribbon, and the European Theatre Ribbon with four bronze stars.

Colonel Tate was born in Marfa, Tex., 17 Feb. 1918. He graduated from Kent School, Kent, Conn., in 1936, and from the U. S. Military Academy in 1941.

He is survived by his widow, the former Margaret Hussan, by his mother, Mrs. Sargent Tate, of Saint Augustine Beach, his father, Col. Joseph S. Tate, FA, now on duty in Germany, his brother, Cadet D. L. Tate, II, West Point, N. Y., also his niece, Dorothy Tate, his nephew, Frederic H. S. Tate, Jr., the

children of his brother, Cap. F. H. S. Tate, who was killed in action near Vigneulle, France, 20 Sept. 1944.

Mrs. John D. Miley has received word of the death in England of her son-in-law, Rupert A. Whitmore.

Mrs. Whitmore was Sally Maynadler Miley and met her husband in Tientsin, China in 1925, while visiting her brother, Lt. Col. John D. Miley, Jr.—then Captain in the 31st Infantry—Mr. Whitmore was an Englishman and they lived many years in Tientsin, but moved to England ten years ago, as his health failed.

Her younger brother, Maj. Gen. Wm. M. Miley, was camped with his Division near their home in Whitechurch, from August to December and was able to see them frequently after 17 years of separation.

Mrs. Whitmore's father the late Col. John D. Miley, was aide to General Shafter in the Cuban Campaign, and after him, Fort Miley at the Golden Gate is named.

Maj. Robert Douglass Glassburn died in a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp on 31 Jan. 1945.

He graduated from West Point in the class of 1932; attended flying school at Randolph Field; and went to Panama where he was stationed at Fort Randolph. He was in the Coast Artillery. His next post was Barrancas, Fla., and then the C. A. School at Ft. Monroe, Va. He went to Ft. Mills, P. I. in 1939 where he served in the 60th C.A.C. regiment.

He was a prisoner at Cabanatuan and then Bilid in Manila. He was on the 13 Dec. ship but apparently reached a Japanese prison camp. The War Department telegram to his wife did not identify the camp.

Word of his death was received by his wife, Mrs. Zella Eggleston Glassburn, now in Florida with their two children, Constance Ann and Paul Douglas Glassburn. He was the son of Mrs. Nancy Moore Glassburn of Wilmington and Col. Robert P. Glassburn, USA-Ret., of New York. Other survivors are two sisters, Miss Ann Moore Glassburn and Miss Mary Hapgood Glassburn; a brother, Maxwell Moore Glassburn; an aunt, Miss Constance Moore, and two uncles, Maxwell Moore, and R. Douglas Moore, all of Wilmington, Dela.

Continue OCS

(Continued from First Page)

- d. Field Artillery.
- e. Engineer.
- f. Finance.
- g. Infantry.
- h. Judge Advocate General.
- i. Military Police.
- j. Ordnance.
- k. Quartermaster.
- l. Signal.
- m. Transportation.

Overseas Duty for Medicos

A revised policy on overseas assignments for doctors under which only Army doctors who have not yet been overseas will be given assignments in foreign theaters, has been announced by Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army.

The same plan, the Surgeon General said, will be followed with reference to dentists, nurses, and other officers of the Medical Department.

There will also be an age limit for any officer who is to be given an overseas assignment, ranging from 40 years as the maximum for doctors and dentists down to 30 years for nurses, dietitians and physical therapists.

Any officer who is sent abroad for duty in the Medical Department must be under the age shown in the table and must have a point score below that listed in the following:

Corps	ASB	Age
MC	45	40
DC	45	40
SnC	45	35
VC	30	35
MAC	30	35
ANC	12	30
MID, PT	18	30

This revised policy on overseas assignments is part of the new separation program just announced by which more than 13,000 doctors, 25,000 nurses and 3,500 dentists will be released from military service by the end of the year.

Wartime Phrase

The phrase "The United States then being in a State of War" required by Naval Courts and Boards will be added at the end of each specification preferred against the accused in Court Martial trials until instructions to the contrary are issued by the Navy Department.

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USNA Museum

From battle flags taken from German U-boats and Japanese warships during the global war just concluded, to trophies and battle prizes taken by American Naval forces at the time of John Paul Jones, the historical museum at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis represents one of the most accurate and absorbing exhibits of Naval lore in the United States. Capt. H. A. Baldrige, USN-Ret., is curator.

The museum at the Naval Academy was legally established by Congress on 26 March, 1938, and the building was constructed with funds donated by the Navy Athletic Association and the Naval Institute. It is the only Federal Naval museum in the country.

The new museum literally belongs to the midshipmen for had it not been for those who graduated during the years 1898-1938 the two organizations which donated the funds for the construction of the new building it would not be in existence today.

By tradition, a museum until a few years ago was almost universally thought of as a place where there were exhibited antiquarian objects, mostly uninteresting, surrounded by a background of old age, cobwebs and superannuated persons in charge. This conception has been rapidly changing and the establishment at Annapolis is a shining example of that change.

When the Naval Lyceum disbanded in 1888, its accessories were donated to the Naval Academy. From time to time during the intervening years some of the items were unpacked and exhibited at various places in the Academy. Soon after the Lyceum was established, some of the Navy Department bureau and shore establishments sent certain historic naval relics to the Academy and included among them were not only the famous "Don't give up the Ship" flag, but all the Navy's battle trophy flags captured up to that time. These flags, together with the ones subsequently captured are all at the Museum.

More recently, however, the battle flags taken from German and Japanese men-of-war have taken their place alongside the only British Royal standard ever captured, taken in the War of 1812; the ensign of the frigate *Insurgente*, captured by the USS *Constellation* in 1790, and the battle flags and trophies of the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and World War I.

Other famous flags, preserved in the Museum and the halls of the Academy as an inspiration for succeeding classes of midshipmen follow in the highest traditions of the Naval service. Perry's flag, the first American ensign raised in Japan, was flown to Tokyo for use in the Japanese surrender ceremony aboard the USS *Missouri*.

Among the Academy's sword collection is the polished blade of the daring John Paul Jones, whose remains are encased in a sarcophagus of black and white marble in the crypt below the Academy Chapel; the simple, unsheathed sword worn by Paul Revere on his famous ride; the sword of the gullant Marquis de Lafayette and the blades of famous admirals of the United States Navy.

During the past seven years nearly \$2,600,000 worth of accessories have been donated to the Museum. These include the Beverly R. Robinson magnificent collection of six hundred Naval Battle Prints; the Christian A. Zabriskie collection of priceless manuscripts (Farragut, Lord Nelson, and Robert Fulton) papers; the key document for the Perry Expedition to Japan.

Also may be found the original telegram from Admiral David Dixon Porter first announcing the news to Lincoln that Vicksburg had surrendered to the U. S. forces, 4 July, 1863, and the magnificent contemporary oil painting of John Paul Jones' victory over the British Frigate *Seraphis* by Sir Richard Paton. In addition are the John Paul Jones commission as Commissioner to the Dey and Government of Algiers signed by the first President and first Secretary of State; the Jones Captain's commission signed by John Hancock; the gold hited sword presented to Jones by Louis XVI.

In all the Museum represents perhaps about the most authentic collection of Naval trophies in the United States, and its value will increase ten-fold as the years

go by. It represents a documentary record of America's brilliant Naval history, and will be of ever increasing value to the generations to come.

Sea Service Casualties

SAFE

U. S. Navy
†Capt. K. M. Hoeft †Comdr. A. L. Maher
U. S. Naval Reserve
†Ens. J. H. Chapman, †Ens. W. L. Connell
jr.

U. S. Marine Corps
†Maj. J. R. Hester †WO John Hamas
†1st Lt. C. A. Barn- †1st Lt. W. F. Harris
inger †1st Lt. W. M. Kessler
†CWO W. A. Lee †1st Lt. J. A. Burns
†1st Lt. W. W. Lewis †WO C. B. McKinstry
†WO R. E. De La †Capt. J. F. Climaie
Hunt †1st Lt. G. R. Newton

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
†2nd Lt. R. M. Hanna †2nd Lt. A. A. Poin-
†2nd Lt. R. W. Gree- dexter
ley

DEAD

U. S. Navy
*Comdr. J. H. Janney *Capt. E. M. Crouch
*Comdr. J. A. Flynn *Chief Car. L. S.
*Comdr. G. M. Otting- Dowdy
ger *Lt. Comdr. K. I.
*Comdr. S. W. Lipski Stout
*Ens. H. C. Moynelo, *Ens. R. B. Billings
jr. *Lt. M. R. Pessoland
*Lt. J. D. Spencer

U. S. Naval Reserve
*Lt. Comdr. C. D. *Lt. (jg) J. T. Caskey
Hayes *Lt. Comdr. C. F.
*Lt. (jg) D. L. Dris- Coleman
coll *Ens. D. F. Connelly
*Lt. (jg) R. I. Kop- *Ens. P. T. Marple
pang *Ens. R. N. Hill
*Ens. T. F. Morgan *Lt. (jg) K. I. Mac-
*Ens. F. J. Geruogras, Farland
jr. *Lt. J. M. Roche
*Lt. (jg) E. S. Goeck- *Lt. C. I. Jenney
el *Ens. D. A. Jump
*Lt. (jg) L. F. Whal- *Lt. T. K. Miles
lon, jr. *Lt. (jg) K. H. Morse
*Lt. (jg) W. N. Ar- *Ens. J. O. McCall
buckle *Ens. P. H. Eames, jr.
*Lt. (jg) R. E. Harold *Ens. R. C. Gause, jr.
*Chf. Pay Ck. D. S. *Lt. (jg) R. L. Swart
Teerlink *Lt. (jg) T. H. Backus
*Lt. (jg) P. A. Mc- *Lt. (jg) H. C. Crews
Guirk *Lt. Comdr. J. C.
*Ens. T. A. Sikes Moore
*Lt. (jg) W. Toulhmas *Lt. R. T. Whitman
*Lt. Comdr. H. O'Dell *Lt. T. M. Conway
Henry *Lt. J. N. Christie
*Ens. T. D'A. Brophy, *Lt. R. A. Haynes
jr. *Ens. H. P. De Moss
*Lt. (jg) P. E. Ull- *Ens. C. J. Stetler
mann *Lt. (jg) A. W. Ander-
*Ens. G. P. Scanlan, son
jr. *Lt. N. P. Hill, jr.
*Lt. Comdr. C. B. *Lt. R. B. Hale
Snead *Ens. J. F. Herstine
*Lt. (jg) S. G. Davis *Ens. R. A. Kenney
*Lt. (jg) C. Barry *Ens. David Stinson
*Lt. (jg) P. L. Canda- *Ens. C. D. Foell
lino *Ens. E. A. Tremer
*Lt. (jg) M. L. Ma- *Ens. K. L. Marsh
lone, jr.

U. S. Marine Corps
*Maj. G. R. Weeks
MISSING
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
1st Lt. H. P. Harmer 2nd Lt. P. V. Mabry,
1st Lt. S. P. French jr.
WOUNDED
U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. Comdr. J. S. Ferebee
*Previously reported missing.
†Previously reported prisoner.

Consolidate ATC and NATS

Consolidation of the Army's Air Transport Command and the Naval Air Transport Service, retention of conquered enemy islands and continued research on new methods of warfare are recommended by the House Subcommittee on Appropriations in a report to the President this week.

The Committee returned last week from a trip around the world. Members of the group are Representatives Snyder, chairman; Engel, Mahon, Case, Norrell, Hendricks and Tibbott.

A summary of the committee's recommendations in its report to President Truman follows:

1. Possession of enemy islands in the Pacific should be retained by the United States. We should never have to take them again.

2. Allied Islands which our forces found necessary to occupy should be made the subject of joint study to determine to what extent mutual interests call for maintenance of bases by lease or cession on mutually satisfactory terms.

Recover Lend-Lease Material

3. Our surplus war stocks in every foreign country should be regarded as a national asset, including Lend-Lease goods that the borrower does not now care to pay for. These stocks should be sold immediately or exchanged for the best values that can be obtained, including currencies, deliveries of raw materials, legation or embassy properties,

commercial or military rights. Speed is necessary to avoid depreciation and to expedite demobilization.

4. The world-wide networks of airways, landing field, weather and traffic control facilities established during the war should be conserved and private lines should be encouraged to operate them. In the meantime, staffs should be reduced and war veterans should be replaced. Army and Navy air transport services should be consolidated now and operated in peacetime by a staff recruited for that purpose.

5. There is a world-wide tendency to regard the United States as a country of unlimited wealth. We should say frankly to every country asking aid that here, as there, wealth is produced only by work and that if supplies or credits are furnished, repayment must be assured.

6. China offers the largest and most fruitful single field in the world for United States foreign trade. China is friendly and would welcome assistance by military and economic mission from the United States.

7. Current appropriations for the War Department should be reviewed and reduced by at least \$27,500,000,000, but care should be taken to insure continuing research and development in such fields as jet propulsion, radar, rocket projectiles and atomic power, together with facilities. This war has destroyed old concepts of frontiers and perimeter defense.

Atomic Bomb

8. This Subcommittee handled the appropriation of funds for, and maintained the secrecy of, the atomic bomb project. We recommend the immediate creation of a commission representing the scientists who directed the project, the joint chiefs of staff, the State Department and the Congress to study all phases of atomic power. Pending such study and its findings, we recommend against the release of the atomic bomb secrets.

9. The War Department is sustaining a loss of prestige among the troops in certain areas abroad because of the apparent lag in the discharge program. The demobilization program should be expedited. G. I. Joe has not only been a good soldier but a good ambassador for the United States. He deserves definite, straightforward statements from the War Department on what to expect and when. If plans are changed or announcements modified, he should be told "why."

Forrestal Explains Release Formula

The Navy Department will not recognize battle stars as a factor in figuring future point scores or modifications of the present formula, Secretary of Navy Forrestal indicated this week.

In answer to Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, Secretary Forrestal said that the Navy has not recognized battle stars in its release formula because to do so would unjustly discriminate against some combat veterans.

"Battle stars are worn by men who were in certain major naval engagements," Secretary Forrestal said. "But there were many engagements of individual ships or of small groups of ships—such as Armed Guard actions in the Atlantic, PT boat operations in the Pacific, individual destroyer or cruiser actions—which were fully as hazardous to the personnel involved as any of the major operations. These small but deadly actions were not assigned battle stars. Therefore, to recognize battle stars in the release formula would be to discriminate against those men whose service in combat happened to be in isolated, rather than large, engagements."

The Navy Secretary, in response to an inquiry from Senator Walsh, asserted that having established the present formula governing the release of officers and men from the Naval service, it was the intention of the Department to try to stick to it. He said he believed the system does justice to the men in the Navy and added that he felt a responsibility not to undermine it by draining off personnel through other methods. He said the inevitable result of so doing would be to prevent the lowering of the scores in the future and would simply mean the retention in the service of men who would otherwise become eligible.

In connection with the overall release picture the Secretary told Senator Walsh:

"Instead of releasing the less necessary groups of persons outside the formula, we have chosen to hold them to the general point system but to establish for them special critical scores. For example, we quickly discovered we had a relatively large surplus of aviators. Accordingly, the critical score for their release has been cut to 44 points against 49 points for other officers. This device of establishing lower critical scores for surplus categories will be used in other cases if and

when we discover those surpluses. At the other end of the scale, the need for medical personnel, which you mentioned, has obliged us to set a critical score for male doctors of 60 points, 11 points higher than the normal score for officers of 49 points. By these variations in critical scores the Navy hopes to prevent the needless retention of surplus personnel.

"Incidentally I believe the paragraph above answers your questions about aviation, medical and construction personnel. They all are under the point system. Doctors and aviators have special critical scores, but all others, including construction personnel, have normal critical scores.

"The third type of discharge which you suggest, 'Special order discharge,' is the one that causes the greatest difficulty. As you know, we do recognize cases of family hardship—which should not be confused with cases of business convenience—and we do give special attention to discharge applications from enlisted men who have them long in the service and who have especially pressing dependency situations.

"You may be interested in how we handle applications for release in hardship cases. A hardship application filed by an enlisted man or an officer goes first to the applicant's commanding officer. The commanding officer must forward the application to Washington, making whatever recommendation he sees fit. Therefore, a hardship plea cannot be either pigeonholed or rejected in the field. Here in Washington the hardship appeals of enlisted men are decided by the Enlisted Personnel Office of the Bureau of Personnel. Those of officers are decided by a board, the membership of which we keep anonymous so that the board cannot be subjected to pressure. No official of the Department will be allowed to overrule this impartial board.

"My own observation indicates that both the board and the Enlisted Personnel Office are being lenient in matters of true family hardship—as distinguished from cases of business convenience.

"In all honesty, I believe these are the only 'special order discharges' which we can consider. We have had appeals to release all married men and we also have appeals to release single men so they can get married. We are asked to release all combat veterans because of their sacrifice, and we are asked to release all non-combat men 'because they won't be any use to the Navy.' We are told we should release all young men because they are preparing for their careers, and we are told that we should release all older men because their careers may be ending.

"Each of these appeals has its validity, but there is no unanimity among them. They are so conflicting that, if we tried to satisfy one this week and another next week, our demobilization would break down in a chaos of cross-purposes. The net result, I am convinced, would be to slow down the whole demobilization."

Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Colonel to Colonel	
H. T. Byles, FA	J. M. Wellman, MC
K. E. Voldeng, MC	M. L. Fletcher, MC
L. Wheeler, jr., AUS	F. G. Jones, SC
Maj. to Lt. Colonel	
J. R. Marshall, AC	R. O. Irvin, Inf.
T. W. Kelper, Sn C.	O. P. Eastwood, Jr., CE
H. H. Ferguson, OD	
W. H. Munton, GSC	D. G. Westerbecke, AC
C. L. Humphrey, TC	H. G. Lester, jr., GSC
A. D. W. Dees, AC	G. R. Wearing, JAGD
G. E. Connally, AC	P. H. Roettger, CE
R. C. Banbury, AC	N. D. N. Harvey, Inf.
H. L. Westin, JAGD	A. E. Lohela, AC
G. S. Carter	K. R. Dearborn AGD
J. J. Price, AUS	J. B. Greene, SC
W. K. McClure, CMP	
Captain to Major	
P. M. Nold, AC	M. G. Butler, MC
F. A. McMullan	L. R. Riecke, DC
W. K. Magruder, AC	A. R. Sievers, MC
R. L. Fox, AC	D. E. Mallory, CE
D. C. Van Dine, CE	R. Riewerts, FA
E. C. Alexander, FA	R. J. Bowman, DC
L. E. Hatley, TC	V. E. Marriott, DC
M. C. Kincaide, OD	R. L. Neel, MC
C. W. Kinney, Sig C.	G. C. Spann, Inf.
J. H. Foregger, AC	N. C. Jodon, DC
B. E. Stauffer, MAC	W. R. Glenney, MC
P. L. Shrum, AUS	E. R. Hill, AC
C. F. Siegler, DC	J. P. Crispell, CWS
C. A. Gore, TC	R. H. Duguid, MC
E. P. Henson, AC	G. L. Richardson, MC
R. W. Mitchell, TC	H. C. English, AC
S. M. Day, jr., MC	R. W. Ferguson, AC
H. G. Clark, MC	O. C. Julian, MC
H. L. Morris, Sig C.	G. B. Potter, AC
J. LeM. Marriott, MC	A. Beswick, SC
H. C. Bernstein, MC	W. F. Cochrane, AC
L. E. Cella, MC	J. F. Kempf, AC
C. G. Stoll, MC	H. L. Taylor, OD
Emil L. Kacer, AC	W. F. Drees, SC
W. A. Dodd, MC	W. H. Weber, CMP
R. H. Mitchell, AC	J. M. Bewley, OD
P. L. Magnuson, MC	C. L. Hamilton, AC

BUY MORE VICTORY BONDS!

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 212)

William B. Zimmer, (Ret.), SC, NR, to proceed home.

1 Oct. 1945

Admirals

Rear Adm. Joseph J. Broshek to Director, Industrial Survey Division, Office Sec. Navy.

Commodores

Henry A. Schade to Director, Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostia Station.

Captains

Elliot H. Bryant to Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Jack H. Duncan to Commanding Officer, Naval Command, Strategic Service Units, State and War Departments, and Administrative Office, Navy Dept.

James H. Flatley to Headquarters, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Fleet.

Alexander Macomb, (Ret.) to Proceed home.

Louis T. Malone to Headquarters, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Fleet.

Daniel M. Miller, SC, to Officer-in-Charge, West Coast Office, Property Disposition, Branch Material Division, Office of Assistant Secretary of Navy, San Francisco, Calif., and duty connection Property Redistribution Disposal.

George M. Orear to Naval Operations.

Goldsborough S. Patrick to Ordnance Officer, Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Jack C. Renard to Commander, Aircraft Philippine Sea Frontier.

Myron T. Richardson to 1st N. D., Boston, Mass., pending assignment.

Charles Schaff, SC, to Accounting Officer, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., additional duty Disbursing Officer.

Daniel Stubbs, DE, NR, to nearest N. D. separation.

Commanders

Richard G. Aaron, E, NR, to 1st N. D., Boston, Mass., pending assignment.

Frank Bulkley, (S), NR, to 3rd N. D., New York, connection General Court Martial.

George S. Cattannach, MC(S), NR, to Naval Officer Personnel Separation Center, Boston.

Carl L. Cohen, MC(S), NR, to separation.

Elmer O. Davis to nearest N. D., pending assignment.

John T. Dimon, DE, NR, to Naval Operations.

Albert S. Freedman, Jr., to USS Chicago (CA 136)—Gunnery Officer.

Edward G. Gummer, (DM), NR, to Office of the Captain of the Yard, Navy Yard, New York.

Earl W. Guthrie, (S), NR, to separation.

John F. Hagen, ChC, NR, Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School, Fort Schuyler, New York.

Orrin R. Hewitt to Proceed home—action Retiring Board.

Charles F. Hoyt, DC, to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Charles Jokstad, (DM), NR, Naval Training and Distribution Center, San Francisco.

Donald M. MacArthur, SC(S), NR, to nearest N. D. separation.

Fitzhugh McMaster to Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps Unit, Madison.

Theodore R. Miner, MC(S), NR, to separation.

Hinton A. Owens to Executive Officer, USS Columbus (CA 74).

Davis H. Pardoll, MC, NR, Naval Hospital, San Francisco.

Joseph F. Quilter to Naval Operations.

Oakleigh L. Thorne, (A), NR, to separation.

Rexford V. Wheeler, Jr., to Naval Operations.

FINANCE

MERCHANT MARINE

Financial Digest

A compromise out of \$2.4 billion in 1946 individual income taxes was tentatively approved this week by the House Ways and Means Committee. The Committee voted to retain the three per cent normal tax and substitute the surtax personal exemptions of \$500 for taxpayer and \$500 for each dependent for the present normal exemption. A reduction in each surtax bracket rate of four percentage points was also included. Thus a little more relief would be granted in the higher income brackets than would be the case under Secretary of the Treasury Vinson's plan for a repeal of the three per cent normal tax.

The Commerce Department has announced that sales of retail stores, chain and independent, in a three month period ended 30 Sept. were five per cent above those for a like period last year but were two per cent below the peak volume attained in the first quarter of 1945. August sales amounted to \$6.1 billion, or six per cent above those of August 1944.

W. Stuart Symington took office this week as Surplus Property Administrator and has announced that the work performed by the former Surplus Property Board will be divided among five assistants.

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities, the Federal Reserve Board announced 2 Oct., shows a drop of \$200 million in demand deposits and a decrease of \$333 million in United States Government obligations for the week ended 26 Sept. A decrease of \$377 million was also shown in deposits credited to domestic banks. Loans to brokers and dealers for purchasing or carrying United States Government obligations increased \$65 million. Other loans for the same purpose declined \$52 million. Holdings of Treasury bills increased in New York City and decreased in most of the other districts. Deposits credited to domestic banks declined in all districts, the principal decreases being \$150 million in New York City and \$72 million in the Chicago district.

Arrangements were made this week for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at \$77,000. This figure was up \$3,000 from the last sale and the highest figure quoted since October, 1938, when a membership changed hands at \$79,000.

Secretary of the Treasury Vinson announced this week that the tenders for \$1,300,000,000 for 91-day Treasury bills to be dated 4 Oct. and to mature 3 Jan., which were offered 28 Sept., were opened 1 Oct. at the Federal Reserve Banks. Average rate paid for the bills was 0.375 per cent.

Separations in Foreign Countries

Enlisted naval personnel both male and female wishing to be separated from the Navy in a foreign country, must comply with all the requirements necessary for legal entry to the country, the Navy Department said this week.

Merchant Marine

The United States Chamber of Commerce has announced its support of the main provisions of the Bland and Bailey bills for the disposal of Government-owned merchant ships and asked that Congress pass the legislation with the least possible delay. The Chamber urged that Congress eliminate the clause in the Bailey bill which would give preference to lines having no financial disputes with the War Shipping Administration outstanding.

The Chamber also urged the dropping of the arbitrary limitations on the value of ships accepted by the Government as trade-ins, and of provisions which would enable the Government to re-acquisition its ships during an emergency "for compensation not exceeding sales price less depreciation."

Adm. Vickery Retires

The retirement from the Navy of Vice Admiral Howard L. Vickery, USN, U. S. Maritime Commissioner and Deputy Administrator for Construction, War Shipping Administration, became effective 1 October.

Admiral Vickery will continue to serve on the United States Maritime Commission as a Commissioner and Vice Chairman. His status in this respect will be the same as the Commission Chairman, Vice Admiral Emory S. Land.

Admiral Vickery was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1915 with the degree of B.S. In February, 1942, he was named Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, in which capacity he still serves. He was promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral, USN, on 24 Oct. 1944.

Maritime Board

Decisions that will shape the immediate future of all United Nations ocean-shipping and that of several neutrals are expected at a joint meeting of the United Maritime Executive Board which opened in Washington 4 Oct. Presiding over the meeting is Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., War Shipping Administrator and United States Representative on the Board.

An important subject which is on the agenda will be policy as to the continuance of the United Nations shipping pool, which involves questions relating to return of requisitioned and chartered vessels to their owners.

Liberate Seamen

Eighty-three American merchant seamen who have been prisoners of war of the Japanese for periods ranging from one to three and one-half years already have been liberated, the War Shipping Administration announced this week. Some are en route home while others are hospitalized at Calcutta and other ports from which they will be repatriated as rapidly as possible.

Presents Jap Trophies

Comdr. Edwin W. Holden, USNR, has presented a Japanese 7.7 mm twin machine gun to the Museum at the U. S. Naval Academy. This gun was taken from a Japanese "Grace Bomber" which was shot down by our armed forces during the first Philippine invasion at Leyte, 20 Oct. 1944.

He also has presented a Japanese Model 92 (1932) 7.7 mm heavy machine gun to the Lambs in New York City, of which he is a member. This gun was also taken—from a pill box—at Leyte during the same action. Both guns are now on display at the above places. Commander Holden is President of the General Court Martial at a large Southwest Pacific base, where he has been stationed for the past sixteen months.

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Calendar Of Legislation

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

S. 805. To insure further the military security of the United States by preventing disclosures of information secured through official sources. Reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1123. To raise to 24 temporarily the age limit for entrance to West Point. Reported by Senate Military Committee.

H. R. 1591. To provide for the appointment of additional cadets at the Military and Naval Academies from among the sons of officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines who have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. Reported, amended, by Senate Military Committee.

H. R. 1868. Authorizing appointments to West Point and Annapolis of sons of members of the land or naval forces of the United States who were killed in action or have died of wounds or injuries received, or disease contracted, in active service during the present war. Reported, amended, by Senate Military Committee.

H. R. 2525. To include stepparents among those persons with respect to whom allowances may be paid under the Pay Readjustment Act. Reported by Senate Military Committee.

S. 902. To reimburse Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in a Quonset hut at Harrowbeer Airport, Yelverton, South Devon, England, 26 Dec. 1944. Passed by House. To President.

S. 985. To reimburse Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires occurring at various naval shore activities. Passed by House. To President.

S. 986. To reimburse Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire in administration building at the naval station, Bunker Hill, Ind., 28 Dec. 1944. Passed by House. To President.

S. 1062. To reimburse Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire at the naval auxiliary air station, Pungo, Norfolk, Va., 13 Feb. 1945. Passed, amended, by House.

S. 1308. To extend and clarify the jurisdiction of general courts martial in the Navy so as to grant the right to impose the sentence of death for the crime of murder committed outside the continental United States and the District of Columbia. Reported, amended, by Senate Naval Committee. Amended to include the sentence of life imprisonment.

S. 1120. To facilitate further the disposition of prizes captured by the United States. Reported by Senate Naval Committee.

H. R. 3951. To stimulate volunteer enlistments in the Regular Army and Navy of the United States. Passed, amended, by Senate. To conference. Senate agreed to conference report.

S. 966. To reimburse Lt. (jg) William A. White, USNR, for the loss of personal property by fire in a tent at the U. S. naval supply depot, Navy, No. 167, 30 Nov. 1944. Passed by House. To President.

H. R. 2684. To reimburse Ensign Elmer H. Beckmann, USNR, for personal property lost by fire at the U. S. naval air station, Brunswick, Me., 4 Aug. 1944. Passed by House.

BILLS INTRODUCED

H. R. 4203. Rep. De Lacy, Wash. To amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act by providing that widows of personnel dying from service-connected injury or disease between 16 Sept. 1940 and the end of the war shall be eligible for the same benefits that would accrue to the deceased personnel were he living.

H. R. 4224. Rep. Miller, Neb. To limit to 1,000,000 the size of the AUS on and after 1 July 1946.

H. R. 4226. Rep. Vinson, Ga. To amend existing law to provide for making the Office of Under Secretary of the Navy Department.

S. 1447. Sen. Walsh, Mass., and H. R. 4207. Rep. Vinson, Ga. To grant to personnel in the naval forces certain benefits with respect to accumulated leave.

H. R. 4218. Rep. Manfield, Mont. To provide additional compensation to veterans who have suffered the loss of limbs, or who are totally blind, as a result of military or naval service.

S. J. Res. 103. Sen. Hill, Ala. Authorizing experiments with bombs or other weapons utilizing atomic energy to determine their effect on naval vessels.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THE Locators have requests for the addresses of the following army officers' wives. We should appreciate your sending any you know to Box 537, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mrs. Elijah G. Arnold (Mildred), Col., Inf.; Mrs. Theodore Bogart (Eleanor), Col.; Mrs. W. H. Brunke (Helen), Col.; Mrs. Donald E. Hardy (Betty Kerr), Lt. AC; Mrs. J. Beeson Hunt (Mary), Col., FA; Mrs. Herbert D. Johnston (Betty), Capt., AC; Mrs. Ward Kuentzel, Lt. AC; Mrs. John Pugh (Louise), Col., Cav.; Mrs. Frank Sharpless (Zola), Col.

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Navy Ship Losses

The Navy Department reports that 703 vessels—from battleships to patrol craft—were lost during the war. Of this number 116 were lost by air attack and 53 were sunk by submarines. Fifty-three were sunk by surface vessels.

Only 9 vessels, mostly landing craft, were sunk by shore gunfire, while more than 52 were foundered and lost in heavy waters.

Sixty-nine vessels, virtually all small miscellaneous craft, were lost as a result of enemy occupation of the Philippines, and 14 were lost when the enemy occupied Guam. One vessel was lost at Wake Island.

More than 80 small boats such as submarine chasers, motor torpedo boats and district craft, were destroyed by grounding. Collisions accounted for another 15.

Other losses include: by scuttling, 5; torpedoed, 2; captured in drydock, 1; by fire of undetermined origin, 1; by explosions of undetermined origin, 25; mines, 63, and one vessel was lost as the result of the successful ramming of a submarine.

The Coast Guard lost a total of 15 vessels.

Losses by types: Battleships, 2; aircraft carriers, 5; aircraft carriers, escort, 6; heavy cruisers, 7; light cruisers, 3; destroyers, 71; destroyer escorts, 11; submarines, 52; submarine chasers, 18; gunboats, 12; seaplane tenders, 3; motor torpedo boats, 69; tank landing ships, 41; medium landing ships, 9; tank landing craft, 67; infantry landing craft, 25; support landing craft, 6; tugs, 10; tankers, 6; district patrol craft, 36; miscellaneous district craft, 153; cargo vessels, 4; miscellaneous vessels, 5, and miscellaneous auxiliaries, 17.

The names of the vessels lost are as follows:

Battleships	
Arizona—A	Oklahoma—A
Aircraft Carriers	
Hornet—A	Wasp—U
Lexington—A	Yorktown—U
Princeton—A	
Aircraft Carriers, Escort	
Bismarck Sea—A	Liscome Bay—U
Block Island—U	Ommaney Bay—A
Gambier Bay—S	Saint Lo—A
Heavy Cruisers	
Astoria—S	Northampton—S
Chicago—A	Quincy—S
Houston—S	Vincennes—S
Indianapolis—U	
Light Cruisers	
Atlanta—S	Juneau—U
Helena—S	
Destroyers	
Aaron Ward—A	Longshaw—G
Abner Read—A	Luce—A
Barton—S	Maddox—A
Beatty—A	Mahan—A
Benham—S	Mannert L. Abele—A
Blue—S	Meredith I.—A
Borlie—S	Meredith II.—M
Bristol—U	Monaghan—F
Brownson—A	Monssen—S
Buck—U	Morrison—A
Bush—A	O'Brien—U
Callaghan—A	Parrott—C
Chevalier—S	Peary—A
Colhoun—A	Perkins—C
Cooper—T	Pillsbury—S
Carry—M	Pope—S
Cushing—S	Porter—U
De Haven—A	Preston—S
Drexler—A	Pringle—A
Duncan—S	Reid—A
Edsall—A	Reuben James—U
Glenn—M	Rowen—S
Gwin—S	Sims—A
Halligan—M	Spence—F
Hammann—U	Stewart—CPD
Henley—U	Strong—U
Hoel—S	Sturtevant—M
Hull—F	Truxton—G
Ingraham—C	Tucker—M
Jacob Jones—U	Turner—E
Jarvis—A	Twigg—S
Johnston—S	Walke—S
Laffey—A	Warrington—F
Lansdale—A	William D. Porter—A
Leary—U	Worden—G
Little—A	
Destroyer Escort Vessels	
Eversole—U	Oberrender—A
Fechter—U	Rich—M
Flake—U	Samuel B. Roberts—S
Frederick C. Davis—U	Shelton—U
Holder—A	Underhill—U
Leopold—U	
Submarines	
Albacore—O	Dorado—O
Amberjack—O	Escolar—O
Argonaut—O	Flier—O
Barbel—O	Gilet—O
Bonfish—O	Grampus—O
Ballhead—O	Grayback—O
Capelin—O	Grayling—O
Cico—O	Grenadier—O
Corvina—O	Growler—O
Darter—G	Grunion—O

KEY

- A—Sunk by air attack
- B—Scuttled or demolished to avoid capture
- C—Sunk by collision
- CG—Lost due to enemy occupation of Guam
- CP—Lost due to enemy occupation of the Philippines
- CS—Captured in Shanghai
- CPD—Captured in drydock at Surabaya Java
- CMG—Lost due to enemy occupation of Marshalls or Gilberts
- CW—Lost due to enemy occupation of Wake Island
- E—Sunk by explosion of undetermined origin
- EA—Sunk by enemy action
- F—Foundered in heavy weather
- G—Destroyed by grounding
- M—Sunk by mine
- O—Overdue from patrol or exercises
- S—Sunk by surface ships
- SG—Sunk by shore gunfire
- T—Torpedoed
- U—Sunk by submarine
- W—Sunk cause not stated
- X—Sunk in Alaska Area
- Z—Sunk in amphibious operation

Gudgeon—O	S-44—O
Harder—O	Scamp—O
Herring—O	Scorpion—O
Kete—O	Sculpin—O
Lagarto—O	Sealion—A
Perch—S	Seawolf—O
Pickrel—O	Shark I.—O
Pompano—O	Shark II.—O
R-12—O	Snook—O
Robalo—O	Swordfish—O
Runner—O	Tang—O
S-26—C	Trigger—O
S-27—G	Triton—O
S-28—O	Trout—O
S-36—G	Tullibee—O
S-39—G	Wahoo—O

Minesweepers

Gamble—A	Montgomery—M
Miantonomah—M	
Minesweepers	
Bittern—A	Portent—M
Bunting—C	Quail—G
Crow—A	Salute—M
Emmons—A	Sentinel—A
Finch—A	Skill—U
Hornbill—C	Skylark—M
Hovey—A	Swallow—A
Long—A	Swerve—M
Osprey—M	Tanager—S
Palmer—A	Tide—M
Penguin—A	Valor—C
Perry—M	Wasmuth—F

Submarine Chasers

PC 496—M	SC 709—G
PC 558—U	SC 740—G
PC 1129—S	SC 744—A
PC 1261—SG	SC 751—G
PC 1603—A	SC 984—G
SC 521—F	SC 1019—G
SC 604—A	SC 1024—C
SC 696—A	SC 1059—G
SC 700—FU	SC 1067—F

Gunboats

PGM 7—C	Mindanao—A
PGM 17—G	Oahu—S
PGM 18—M	Plymouth—U
Asheville—EA	St. Augustine—C
Erle—U	Wake—CS
Luzon—CP	Pe 56—C

Coast Guard Vessels

CG 58012—F	Bodega—G
CG 83415—F	Catamount—C
CG 83421—C	Dow—F
CG 83471—F	Escanaba—U
Acacia—U	Jackson—U
Alexander Hamilton—U	Nateck—F
u	Vineyard Sound—F
Bedloe—F	Wilcox—F

Seaplane Tenders

Gannet—U	Thornton—C
Langley—A	

Motor Torpedo Boats

PT 22—F	PT 147—G
PT 28—G	PT 153—G
PT 31—G	PT 158—G
PT 32—B	PT 164—A
PT 33—G	PT 165—U
PT 34—A	PT 166—A
PT 35—B	PT 172—G
PT 37—S	PT 173—U
PT 41—B	PT 193—G
PT 43—S	PT 200—C
PT 44—S	PT 202—M
PT 63—E	PT 218—M
PT 67—E	PT 219—F
PT 68—G	PT 239—FU
PT 73—G	PT 247—SG
PT 77—S	PT 251—SG
PT 79—S	PT 279—C
PT 107—E	PT 283—SG
PT 109—S	PT 300—A
PT 110—C	PT 301—E
PT 111—S	PT 311—M
PT 112—S	PT 320—A
PT 113—G	PT 321—G
PT 117—A	PT 322—G
PT 118—G	PT 323—A
PT 119—E	PT 337—SG
PT 121—A	PT 338—G
PT 123—A	PT 339—G
PT 133—SG	PT 346—A
PT 135—G	PT 347—A
PT 136—G	PT 353—A
PT 145—G	PT 363—SG

PT 368—G
PT 371—G
PT 493—S

PT 508—S
PT 555—M

Tank Landing Ships

LST 6—M	LST 447—A
LST 43—E	LST 448—A
LST 60—E	LST 460—A
LST 129—G	LST 472—A
LST 158—A	LST 480—E
LST 167—A	LST 493—G
LST 170—E	LST 496—M
LST 203—G	LST 499—M
LST 228—G	LST 507—S
LST 282—A	LST 523—M
LST 313—A	LST 531—S
LST 314—S	LST 563—G
LST 318—A	LST 577—U
LST 333—U	LST 675—G
LST 342—U	LST 738—A
LST 348—U	LST 749—A
LST 349—G	LST 750—A
LST 353—E	LST 808—A
LST 359—U	LST 906—G
LST 376—U	LST 921—U
LST 396—U	

Medium Landing Ship

LSM 12—F	LSM 190—A
LSM 20—A	LSM 194—A
LSM 59—A	LSM 195—A
LSM 135—A	LSM 318—A
LSM 149—G	

Tank Landing Craft

LCT 19—A	LCT 71—F
LCT 21—E	LCT 147—G
LCT 23—E	LCT 154—G
LCT 25—M	LCT 175—F
LCT 26—F	LCT 182—F
LCT 27—G	LCT 185—F
LCT 28—M	LCT 196—F
LCT 30—M	LCT 197—M
LCT 35—A	LCT 200—S
LCT 36—G	LCT 208—G

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LCT 208—G	LCT 548—F
LCT 215—Z	LCT 555—M
LCT 220—F	LCT 572—M
LCT 241—A	LCT 579—M
LCT 242—T	LCT 582—G
LCT 244—S	LCT 593—M
LCT 253—F	LCT 597—M
LCT 293—F	LCT 612—SG
LCT 294—M	LCT 703—M
LCT 305—M	LCT 713—S
LCT 311—F	LCT 714—M
LCT 315—E	LCT 777—M
LCT 319—G	LCT 823—G
LCT 332—M	LCT 861—E
LCT 340—F	LCT 963—E
LCT 342—G	LCT 983—E
LCT 362—F	LCT 984—F
LCT 364—M	LCT 988—F
LCT 366—F	LCT 1029—M
LCT 413—Z	LCT 1075—A
LCT 458—M	LCT 1090—S
LCT 459—G	LCT 1151—S
LCT 486—M	LCT 1358—G
LCT 496—SG	

Infantry Landing Craft

LCI 1—A	LCI 416—M
LCI 20—A	LCI 456—M
LCI 32—M	LCI 457—SG
LCI 82—A	LCI 459—M
LCI 85—M	LCI 468—A
LCI 91—M	LCI 474—SG
LCI 92—M	LCI 497—M
LCI 93—SG	LCI 553—SG
LCI 219—A	LCI 600—E
LCI 232—M	LCI 684—S
LCI 339—A	LCI 974—S
LCI 365—S	LCI 1005—A
LCI 396—M	

(Please Turn to Next Page)

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Navy Ship Losses

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Support Landing Craft

LCS 7-a
LCS 15-a
LCS 26-a

LCS 33-a
LCS 49-a
LCS 127-g

Tugs

ATR 15-g
ATR 98-c
Genesee-b
Grebe-g
Napa-b

Tankers

Kanawha-a
Mississinewa-u
Neches-u

Troop Transports

APC 21-a
APC 35-g
Barry-a
Bates-a
Colhoun-a
Dickerson-a
Edward Rutledge-u
George F. Elliott-a
Gregory-s
Hugh L. Scott-u
John Penn-a

District Patrol Craft

YP 16-cp
YP 17-cp
YP 26-e
YP 47-c
YP 72-g
YP 73-g
YP 74-c
YP 77-c
YP 88-g
YP 94-g
YP 95-g
YP 97-cp
YP 128-g
YP 183-g
YP 205-g
YP 235-e
YP 270-g
YP 277-b

Miscellaneous District Craft

YA 52-cp
YA 59-cp
YA 65-cp
YAG 2-cp
YAG 3-cp
YAG 4-cp
YAG 17-g
YC 178-cp
YC 181-cp
YC 523-g
YC 537-cp
YC 643-cp
YC 644-cp
YC 646-cp
YC 647-cp
YC 648-cp
YC 649-cp
YC 652-cp
YC 653-cp
YC 654-cp
YC 664-cg
YC 665-cg
YC 666-cg
YC 667-cg
YC 668-cg
YC 669-cp
YC 670-cg
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YC 672-cg
YC 673-cg
YC 674-cg
YC 683-cp
YC 685-cg
YC 693-x
YC 714-cp
YC 715-cp
YC 716-cp
YC 717-cg
YC 718-cg
YC 857-g
YC 869-g
YC 886-f
YC 887-f
YC 891-w
YC 898-w
YC 899-w
YC 912-f
YC 961-g
YC 970-w
YC 1272-g
YC 1278-w
YCF 23-f
YCF 29-f
YCF 36-f
YCF 37-f
YCF 42-f
YCF 50-f
YCK 1-cw
YCK 2-w
YCK 8-w
YD 19-cp
YD 47-cp
YD 56-cp
YD 60-cp
YDG 4-g
YF 86-cp
YF 177-cp
YF 178-cp
YF 179-cp
YF 180-cp
YF 181-cp
YF 212-cp
YF 223-cp

YT 247-t
Shahaka-c
YTM 467-cmg
YW 50-cg

Cargo Vessels

Aludra-u
Deimos-u
Allanthus-g
Asphalt-g
Canopus-b
Cythera-o
Extractor-o
Macaw-g
Moonstone-c
Mount Hood-e
Muskeget-o
Niagara-a
Pigeon-a

YW 54-cp
YW 55-cg
YW 58-cg

Miscellaneous Auxiliaries

Pollux-g
Sergens-e
Pontiac-f
Porcupine-a
Redwing-m
Rescuer-g
Robert Barnes-cg
Ronaki-g
Utah-a
ex Fisheries-b
ex Maryann-b
ex Perry-b
DCH 1-b

Reorganize Navy Dept.

(Continued from First Page)

frontier forces, district and other forces, and the related shore establishments.

The Chief of Naval Operations will continue to be responsible for the readiness and the logistic support of the operating forces of the Navy, and his power to coordinate the Navy's Bureaus and Offices "to this end" is continued unchanged. A department spokesman pointed out that in this respect the Chief of Naval Operations' jurisdiction over bureaus has not been extended beyond the limits of its status in 1941.

At the same time it was announced that Secretary Forrestal has signed a Departmental Order continuing the position of Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, and continuing Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King in that position during the brief period of transition until the new organization contemplated by the Executive order is put into effect. Fleet Admiral King also continues to hold his formal commission as Chief of Naval Operations. Thus, it was explained, was being effected as a means of maintaining a link between the present organization and the proposed reorganization contemplated by the new executive order. To this end the Secretary of Navy has also set up an informal board under the chairmanship of the Under Secretary to recommend a specific plan of organization promised on the Executive order.

With respect to Admiral King's retention during the temporary period, the Admiral himself in a recent address at Lorain, Ohio, declared that he expected to retire "about the 1st of January." Admiral King made the announcement while accepting the plaudits of his home town in its Victory Day celebration. Admiral King at that time stated that he would retire as soon as things settle down a little. His relief, he said, had not yet been decided upon.

The Executive Order transfers to the Chief of Naval Operations the major functions, which under Executive Order 8984 of 18 December 1941 and Executive Order 9096 of 12 March 1942, were conferred upon the Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet. These two previous orders are revoked. The new executive order, however, does not mention the position of Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, and it, therefore, ceases to exist as an office created by the President.

The staff of the Chief of Naval Operations, as outlined in the new Executive Order, shall consist of such numbers of Vice Chiefs of Naval Operations, Deputy Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, a Naval Inspector General, and such other officers as the Secretary may determine are necessary to discharge the duties. It specifically directs the Navy to establish a central office for the coordination of research, experimental, test and development activities.

In addition, the order directs the Navy to establish an office which shall coordinate the activities of the Bureaus and Offices to "effect common policies of procurement, contracting, and production," throughout the Navy.

The Executive Order authorizes, in addition to the positions of Chiefs of Bureau, the new positions of Deputies Chief in each of the Bureaus of the Navy and provides that there may be in addition one or more Assistant Chiefs. The present organization of the Navy provides for only one Assistant Chief in each Bureau, and no Deputy Chiefs.

President's Statement

The full text of the White House announcement, issued 1 Oct., follows:
The President on 29 Sept. 1945, signed an

Executive Order providing for a re-organization of the Navy.

The purpose of the Executive Order is to enable the Navy to incorporate in its organization some of the improvements which were indicated by its wartime experience. These changes are to be made by Executive Order so that they may be tested for a period of time before the President recommends to Congress any statutory changes in the organization of the Navy. Principal changes incorporated in the new Executive Order are as follows:

(1) The Executive Order specifically recognizes that the business of the Navy falls into three grand divisions: "Military matters; general and administrative matters; business and related industrial matters." The Executive Order requires that the structure of the Navy organization shall reflect this fundamental division of functions and directs the Secretary of the Navy to assign duties among the various agencies of the Navy accordingly.

The Secretary of the Navy has set up an informal board, under the chairmanship of the Under Secretary of the Navy, to recommend to him a specific plan of organization premised on the Executive Order.

(2) The Executive Order transfers to the Chief of Naval Operations the major functions, which under Executive Order 8984 of 18 Dec. 1941, and Executive Order 9096 of 12 March 1942, were conferred upon the Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet. These two previous Orders are revoked. The new Executive Order does not mention the position of Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, and it, therefore, ceases to exist as an office created by the President.

Secretary Forrestal has signed a Departmental Order continuing the position of Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, and continuing Fleet Admiral King in this position during a brief period of transition until the new organization contemplated by the Executive Order is put into effect. Fleet Admiral King also continues to hold his formal commission as Chief of Naval Operations.

The principal powers of the Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, which are conferred upon the Chief of Naval Operations under the new Executive Order are the duties of "the principal naval adviser to the President" and "command of the operating forces comprising the several fleets, seagoing forces, sea frontier forces, district and other forces, and the related shore establishments."

The Chief of Naval Operations continues to be responsible for the readiness and the logistic support of the operating forces of the Navy, and his power to coordinate the Navy's Bureaus and Offices "to this end" is continued unchanged.

(3) The staff of the Chief of Naval Operations, as outlined in the new Executive Order, shall consist of such numbers of Vice Chiefs of Naval Operations, Deputy Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, a Naval Inspector General, and such other officers as the Secretary may determine are necessary to discharge the duties.

(4) The new Executive Order specifically directs the Navy to establish a central office for the coordination of research, experimental, test and development activities.

(5) The new Executive Order also directs the Navy to establish an office which shall coordinate the activities of the Bureaus and Offices to "effect common policies of procurement, contracting and production" throughout the Navy.

(6) The Executive Order authorizes, in addition to the position of Chief of Bureau, the new position of Deputy Chief in each of the Bureaus of the Navy and provides that there may be in addition "one or more Assistant Chiefs." The present organization of the Navy provides for only one Assistant Chief in each Bureau, and no Deputy Chiefs.

Executive Order

The text of President Truman's Executive Order for the reorganization of the Naval Establishment follows:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Title I of the First War Powers Act (55 Stat. 838; 50 U. S. Code 601, Supp. IV), and other applicable statutes, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. In order to provide for the more effective integration of its activities, the Navy Department shall hereafter be organized to take cognizance of the major groupings of: Military matters; general and administrative matters; business and related industrial matters. The structure of the organization to accomplish this purpose shall be such as the Secretary of the Navy may deem appropriate and necessary, with due regard for the necessity for delegation and decentralization.

2. The Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe such duties for the Under Secretary of the Navy and the Assistant Secretaries of the Navy, and may transfer to, from, and among the offices and bureaus of the Navy Department such of their functions and duties, as may be appropriate and necessary to effectuate the provisions of this order.

3. As used in this order, the term "naval establishment" means naval sea, air and ground forces—vessels of war, aircraft, auxiliary craft and auxiliary activities, and the personnel who man them—and the naval agencies necessary to support and maintain

the naval forces and to administer the Navy as a whole; the term "Navy Department" means the executive part of the naval establishment at the seat of the Government.

The Marine Corps is an integral part of the naval establishment. In time of war or when the President shall so direct, the Coast Guard is a part of the naval establishment.

4. The Chief of Naval Operations:
(a) shall be the principal adviser to the President and to the Secretary of the Navy on the conduct of war, and principal naval adviser and military executive to the Secretary of the Navy on the conduct of the activities of the naval establishment.

(b) shall have command of the operating forces comprising the several fleets, seagoing forces, sea frontier forces, district and other forces, and the related shore establishments of the Navy, and shall be responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for their use in war and for plans and preparations for their readiness for war.

(c) shall be charged, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, with the preparation, readiness and logistic support of the operating forces, comprising the several fleets, seagoing forces, sea frontier forces, district and other forces, and related shore establishments of the Navy, and with the coordination and direction of effort to this end of the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department.

5. The staff of the Chief of Naval Operations shall be composed of such numbers of Vice Chiefs of Naval Operations, Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations, Assistant Chiefs of Naval Operations, a Naval Inspector General, and other officers as may be considered by the Secretary of the Navy to be appropriate and necessary for the performance of the duties herein prescribed for the Chief of Naval Operations.

6. There shall be in the Navy Department:
(a) An office charged with coordination and correlation of the activities of bureaus and offices, as the Secretary of the Navy may direct, to effectuate common policies of procurement, contracting and production of material throughout the Naval establishment.

(b) An office charged, as the Secretary of the Navy may direct, with the coordination of naval research, experimental, test and development activities and with such other related duties as may be appropriate.

7. The bureaus and offices of the Navy Department, in addition to the Chiefs of such bureaus and offices, shall be staffed by such officers, including a Deputy and one or more Assistant Chiefs, as may be determined to be appropriate and necessary by the Secretary of the Navy.

8. During the temporary absence of the Secretary of the Navy, the Under Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, and the Chief of Naval Operations, in that order, shall be next in succession to act as the Secretary of the Navy. In the absence of the Chief of Naval Operations, the Vice and Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations shall be next in succession in accordance with relative rank.

9. Nothing in this order is intended to modify the statutory authority, duties, or responsibilities of the Secretary of the Navy, nor shall it be so construed.

10. Executive Orders 8984 of 18 Dec. 1941 and 9096 of 12 March 1942 (as amended by Executive Order 9528 of 2 March 1945) are hereby revoked.

Gen. Patton Shifted

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower announced 2 Oct. that he had removed Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., from command of the Third Army and administrator of Bavaria and placed him in command of the Fifteenth Army.

Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, who commanded the Fifth Army in Italy and later was named commander of the Seventh Army succeeds General Patton as Third Army commander and administrator of Bavaria.

The official announcement said that General Patton had been notified of his transfer the day after he had been summoned to Frankfurt to report to General Eisenhower on his administration of Bavaria.

The Fifteenth Army at present consists only of headquarters and special troops assigned to gather historical data on Allied operations during the war.

Coast Guard Stamp

Commemorating the valiant and heroic work of the United States Coast Guard during World War II, Postmaster General Robert Hannegan has announced that the three-cent issue honoring the Coast Guard will be placed on sale on 10 November.

The design shows two landing craft leaving a supply ship in the background, and making a landing in a heavy sea.

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Fleet Reserve Bill

The Senate Naval Committee began hearings this week on S. 1438, legislation designed to "provide additional inducements to citizens of the United States to make the United States Navy a career."

The Navy was represented by Capt. Herbert G. Hopwood, USN, who made an explanatory statement of the bill, section by section, paralleling the explanation contained in the 29 Sept. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The pay increases that would accrue to certain personnel of the Navy were stated for illustrative purposes by Captain Hopwood.

The Navy Department, according to the witness, recommends that the proviso in section 1a of the bill be removed so that physical condition shall not be a requisite for transfer to the Fleet Reserve.

The Department also suggested a rewording of section 2 so as to make clear that it is the intent of the section to parallel the provisions of earlier law, as it existed prior to the Naval Reserve Act of 1938. Earlier law provided retainer pay after 20 years' Naval service at the rate of one-half of base pay plus permanent additions plus an additional 10 per cent increase for extraordinary heroism or average marks in conduct for 20 years or more of not less than 95 per cent of the maximum. Heretofore no provision was made for higher retainer pay where a man was transferred to the Fleet Reserve after more than 20 years' service.

"Instead of the rate of one-half of base pay," Captain Hopwood said, "it is intended that the retainer pay be based at a rate of 2 1/2 per cent of the base pay multiplied by the number of years of service to which entitled to credit in computation of active duty pay, plus permanent additions. Thus a man with 20 years' service will be entitled to 50 per cent of base pay plus permanent additions; the man with 24 years' service will receive 60 per cent and so on. It is not intended that the total retainer pay shall exceed 75 per cent of active duty pay."

A revision of section 3 suggested by the Navy Department would (1) include for pay purposes pay received for "conduct or extraordinary conduct," and (2) would provide that active duty of 6 months or more would be considered as a full year in computing years of service and base pay plus permanent additions.

Another suggestion of the Navy Department would add a new sub-section (5c) to section 5 which provides for retirement benefits. This would read as follows:

"(c) Subsection (g) of the Act approved 24 July 1941 is hereby amended ab initio to read as follows: 'The provisions of this section shall not apply in any case if the proceedings of the Naval retiring board be commenced subsequent to a date six months after the termination of the temporary appointment or release from active duty of the individual concerned whichever may occur later except in the case of any individual whose temporary appointment shall have been terminated prior to the date of this amendment or who, prior to such date, shall have been released from active duty.'"

Chief Petty Officer Harold Richmond, a volunteer witness from among Navy men at the hearing, stated that the men of the Navy are not interested as much in increases in pay as in being afforded opportunity to go even higher than the ranks that the President is authorized to give to enlisted personnel.

Calling attention to the fact that the witness had 7 promotions since 1942, Senator Walsh, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee stated that he has the highest admiration for Petty Officers. Said he: "They are more important than commissioned officers are. As officers they would be less valuable. We might well give them higher pay or some special new rank to keep them as Petty Officers."

A and N Ministerial Candidates

Having recruited, through chaplains of the Army and Navy, the first thousand recruits for the ministry from the armed forces, the Chaplains Commission of the Federal Council of Churches has announced that securing the second thousand is well advanced, 962 having expressed themselves as desirous of taking the necessary scholastic work.

Denominations to the number of 69 are represented by these intended candidates. Of the Army, 335 are privates or Pfc's; 373 are sergeants, corporals, or technicians; 9 are second lieutenants; 19 are first lieutenants; 6 are captains; 1 is a

major; and 7 are WACs. Of the Navy, 121 have the grades of AS, S2/c, or S1/c; 80 have ratings or are Chiefs; 4 are ensigns; 7 have the rank of Lt (jg). The totals are 750 from the Army and 212 from the Navy.

By ages, 75 per cent are between the ages of 19 and 26; only 30 are over 32, and 40 are under 19.

Policy of Atomic Energy

Enactment of legislation to fix a policy with respect to existing plants, and to control all sources of atomic energy and all activities connected with the development and use of atomic energy in the United States, was urged upon Congress by President Harry S. Truman this week.

Two hours of debate in the Senate 4 Oct. resulted in a blocking of efforts to send the White House bill to control atomic energy in America to the Senate Military Committee. After a heated debate between himself and Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), Senator Barkley (D., Ky.), abandoned the move send the bill to the Committee until the following day.

In a formal message to the Congress with respect to the future development of atomic energy both from an industrial and a military standpoint, the Chief Executive suggested the establishment of an Atomic Energy Commission with members appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"The Congress should lay down the basic principle for all the activities of the Commission," the President said, "the objectives of which should be the promotion of the national welfare, securing the national defense, safeguarding world peace, and the acquisition of further knowledge concerning atomic energy."

The President said that all land and mineral deposits owned by the United States which constitute sources of atomic energy, and all stock piles of materials from which such energy may be derived, and all plants or other property of the United States connected with the development of the bomb should be transferred to the supervision and control of the Commission.

The President strongly indicated that the secret of atomic energy be shared with friendly peaceful nations. In this connection he proposed to initiate discussions first with Great Britain and Canada, and later with other nations. "In an effort to effect agreement on the conditions under which cooperation might replace rivalry in the field of atomic power."

The Chief Executive emphasized that such discussions would not be concerned with disclosures relating to the manufacturing processes leading to the production of the atomic bomb itself. They will, he said, constitute an effort to work out an international collaboration and exchange of scientific information for the common good.

Concerning the establishment of the Commission which will formulate the policy to be followed in the development of atomic energy the President said:

"The Commission should be authorized to acquire at a fair price, by purchase or by condemnation, any minerals or other materials from which the sources of atomic energy can be derived, and also any land containing such minerals or materials, which are not already owned by the United States.

"The power to purchase should include real and personal property outside the limits of the United States.

"The Commission should also be authorized to conduct all necessary research, experimentation, and operations for the further development and use of atomic energy for military, industrial, scientific, or medical purposes. In these activities it should, of course, use existing private and public institutions and agencies to the fullest practicable extent.

"Under appropriate safeguards the Commission should also be permitted to license any property available to the Commission for research, development, and exploitation in the field of atomic energy. Among other things such licensing should be conditioned, of course, upon a policy of widespread distribution of peacetime products on equitable terms which will prevent monopoly.

"In order to establish effective control and security, it should be declared unlawful to produce or use the substances comprising the sources of atomic energy or to import or export them except under conditions prescribed by the Commission.

"Finally, the Commission should be authorized to establish security regulations governing the handling of all information, material, and equipment under its jurisdiction. Suitable penalties should be prescribed for violating the security regulations of the Commission or any of the other terms of the act.

Dept. of National Defense

Charges that Service officials are delaying legislation looking toward the consolidation of the War and Navy Departments as a single Department of National Defense was made by members of Congress in the course of debate in the House this week.

On 2 Oct. Representative Jennings Randolph, West Virginia's veteran Democratic Congressman, charged that on every occasion when the Congress has proposed hearings, in peacetime, for legislation looking toward unified control of the armed services, word has come from the Navy Department and the War Department that "this is not the proper time for the Congress of the United States to undertake such a study and determination."

"Will the subject continue to be stymied?" Representative Randolph asked. "Let us hope it will not. I may offer an amendment to grant the President power to consolidate the War and Navy Departments."

Referring to previous statements made by Congressmen May and Vinson, Chairmen of the House Military Affairs and Naval Affairs Committees respectively, that "there will be no merger," Representative Randolph declared that through their statements they too were shutting the door to Congressional consideration of the subject.

Representative Randolph declared that through the merger the Government, within a few years, could save billions and billions of dollars. He said that it would also do away with waste and duplication which exists in the services today and will be one of the steps that will test the courage and the vision of the membership of the Congress.

Representative James W. Wadsworth, New York, Republican, declared that exhaustive hearings had been held on the subject of unification of the Armed Services. He added, however, that the issue became so acute not only among the services but before the public, that the Joint Chiefs of Staff finally reached the conclusion that they had better send committees of military personnel to the European theater and to the Pacific theater to inquire of the officers of the high command such as General Eisenhower and Admiral Stark and others in the European theater and Admirals Nimitz and Halsey and General MacArthur in the Pacific theater, as to what they thought of the proposal.

"It took considerable period of time for those committees to make the journeys and get those reports," he said. "I believe that those reports have been received, and I am hoping that the appropriate committee of the House will send for them."

Sees Pilotless Bombers

The United States, to remain unsurpassed in peace and unconquerable in war, must adopt a strong national policy for the promotion of science, Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, ORC, President of the Radio Corporation of America, declared at a meeting 5 Oct. of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia.

To safeguard national security and the welfare of civilization, he urged that every phase of technology be explored and developed; every scientist and embryo scientist be encouraged. Youth with an aptitude for science, he said, is one of this country's great national resources.

General Sarnoff warned that bombers with television eyes and the radio-controlled rockets are no myths.

"So deft, so all-seeing, is the radio-television control," he said, "that from launching sites the operator pressing push-buttons can guide the winged missile as if he were inside its shell. If he sees that the rocket is going to miss the target he can turn it quickly; he can even make it loop-the-loop!"

"The very thought of thousands of these television-eyed monsters of destruction coming up over the horizon of the sea as a storm cloud may well cause us to shudder," said General Sarnoff. "They might be loaded with warheads of atomic power, some to strike and wipe New York off the map while others guided westward, to turn Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago and other cities into death and dust. No longer is the suicide flier needed; television can do his task—and more."

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Navy Promotions

The following temporary promotions and reappointments of officers of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve have been announced:

REGULAR NAVY

Comdr. to Capt.

A. L. Maher G. S. Patrick
H. C. Zitzewitz E. Blake
G. S. Everett A. M. Loker

Reappointed Capt. (Ret.)

R. S. Robertson, Jr.

Lt. Comdr. to Comdr.

S. E. Flynn F. A. Burke
P. B. Moore O. W. Gaines

Lt. to Lt. Comdr.

J. W. Haviland, 3rd A. B. Norwood
J. H. Claggett A. J. Toulon, Jr.

Lt. (jg) to Lt.

C. Newman W. P. A. Millay
J. F. Nugent H. J. Kunder
E. E. Disbrow

Ens. to Lt. (jg)

K. H. Schmuckel J. D. Smith
D. Bertran P. D. Preult
W. D. Lankford

APle to Ens.

T. A. McGuyre B. E. Titus, Jr.

Bosn. to Ch. Bosn.

J. E. Stephenson C. B. Litchen

Gunner to Ch. Gunner

G. M. Ferguson

Elec. to Ch. Elec.

H. W. Pruitt

Rd. Elec. to Ch. Rad. Elec.

R. E. Jones, Jr.

Mach. to Ch. Mach.

H. S. Christensen R. T. Hyler

NAVAL RESERVE

Comdr. to Capt.

R. D. Phillips F. J. Thomas
D. E. Collins M. W. Wells

Reappointed Comdr.

C. F. Rusche

Lt. Comdr. to Comdr.

W. J. Schwalb P. C. Holt
H. L. Stanley R. A. Locke
R. A. Chappell M. J. Elwood
J. H. Farrow

Reappointed Lt. Comdr.

R. D. Anderson L. M. Smith
C. M. Clifford H. M. Smith
A. E. Tatham

Lt. to Lt. Comdr.

J. S. Plaut J. J. Bowe
J. J. Reynolds, Jr. N. E. Chalmers
J. W. Whitt W. Whaley
C. H. Williams W. H. Crouch
L. J. Gregory J. G. Bosang
G. F. Baughman J. C. Cahill
L. G. Jester F. A. Duffy
D. D. Brewer W. H. Marshall

Reappointed Lt.

S. N. Brickhouse, Jr.

Lt. (jg) to Lt.

I. W. Schmidt L. H. Lemmel, Jr.
F. A. Colosimo J. L. Menendez
S. F. Becker J. M. Orchard
W. H. D. Bush J. C. Pickett
D. C. Douglas W. B. Putney, 3rd
R. L. Miljan R. C. Bull
W. G. Moore W. E. Bray
W. M. Steinbuch R. T. Viola
W. R. Thomas G. C. Winn
F. J. Zuben, Jr. P. K. Anderson
M. B. Jones, Jr. V. W. Reich
A. B. Kelly L. B. Lamb
B. W. Gilbert

Ens. to Lt. (jg)

N. L. Shipman L. H. Pickett
J. M. Simmons R. S. Pitt
N. F. Tegeler A. G. Ulrich
J. R. Geib, Jr. F. T. Whittinghill, Jr.
Buford A. Bramlett O. C. Youngquist
J. W. Hatch L. E. Leopold
T. L. Johnston, Jr. D. McBride, Jr.
J. R. Montgomery A. L. Starace
C. E. Handley H. E. Burgess
R. R. Hoover K. T. Edwards
K. T. Hubler E. K. Myska
A. T. Morphew M. H. Isenberg

Promote Naval Reserves

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal announced this week that about 65,000 officers, the majority of them of the Naval Reserve, will be promoted by the first of the year.

In what may be the last mass promotion of the war emergency it is planned to promote around 50 Reserve officers to commodore or rear admiral. Promotions to flag rank will also go to a group of Regular Navy officers under the age of 50.

Included in the promotions are more than 800 commanders, 6,100 lieutenant commanders, 19,438 lieutenants, 16,736 lieutenants (junior grade) and 22,454 ensigns.

Effective as of 1 Oct. all lieutenants who have served in that rank for more than 25 months were ordered promoted to the next higher rank. Those who complete the 25 months after that date will be promoted in monthly groups.

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